

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance.



THE HORSE.

Regina Horse Show.

The Stallion show held at Regina, N. W.T., on April 28th, was very satisfactory to the management of the Regina Agricultural Association. President G. Spring-Rice and the secretary, Wm. Trant, are to

In the General Purpose class the first place was won by Duke of May Jr., rather a good looking sorrel, of Suffolk Punch descent, owned by Thos. Brookes, of Fairville. John Forester took first in the light class with his standard bred, Madward. This is a smooth, clean limbed bay, and well-known in the district. He was followed by General Thorpe, also Standard Bred and a horse of good size and action, owned by Angus Wilkie.

The judges were Inspector J. R. Burnett, chief veterinarian to the N.W.M.P., and Jas. Churchill, V.S., of Indian Head, who placed the awards with impartiality. The Nor-West Farmer took a group of the exhibits and also of the winner in the heavy class, which we reproduce in this issue. If this good show be an earnest of the summer fair to be held on July 25

an amount of importation is pleasing evidence of the hopeful and enterprising spirit of our farming community, but there is another way to look at it. Could not a large proportion of the horses so brought in have been bred at home with profit, and are we quite sure the fairly useful looking horses we have brought in are worth the money we paid or have bound ourselves to pay for them?

The last of these queries we shall deal with first. Horse flesh has for the last few years been comparatively cheap everywhere. The farmers of Ontario and Southern Minnesota having raised all these animals, and, having no use at home for them, had to sell for what they would bring and dealers could buy at very easy prices, whatever they might charge for them here. But a horse may fill the eye



Snapshot of the Regina Horse Show, April 28, 1899.

be congratulated on the success of their new departure. Though the weather was cold and snow fell as the show was being held, and the roads leading to Regina were well-nigh impassable, yet the attendance was large, thus indicating the interest taken by farmers and ranchers in good horses. The entries were not as numerous as might have been desired. In the heavy class the winners well deserved their awards. R. J. & J. Kinnon's Glenfarg got first place. He is a registered Clyde and is a good all-round horse of about 1,750 pounds, light bay with white points. The second was Cairnbrogie, owned by A. & G. Mutch, also a fine young horse, and a close second. The third place was won by Cornelius Martin with Lord Dupplin, a splendid blocky beast of good action, but hardly as much size as the other two.

and 26, then the Regina Agricultural Association is to be congratulated on the success that awaits their efforts.

Horse Breeding at Home.

For years back a considerable business has been done in the importation of horses to the agricultural sections of the Territories and Manitoba. Some of these came from the agricultural districts of Eastern Canada, some from south of St. Paul, and some from the ranches west and southwest of us. But this year importations have swelled to very noteworthy proportions. An average sale of 20 carloads at each of our leading towns, and one-half that number for second rate places, is about the record of this spring's importations. Such

when bought and fail to fill the buyers' pockets later on. It is here where one special risk comes in that neither the dealer nor the man he sells to has perhaps taken thought of. In the Eastern States and in England the quality of a Canadian-bred horse is well understood and appreciated. The soil he grew on was of the soundest, and his feed of the very best for the production of clean bone and sound muscle. One of the tricks of the trade down there is to bring in horses by the Grand Trunk from the Middle Western States and sell them as Canadian. Our own western horse dealers know little or nothing about this, and are pleased to buy at St. Paul and elsewhere the very horses the New York dealers don't want, and for good reasons. A horse raised on the soft level prairie of Iowa and blown out with corn grown on that soil cannot have the

bone and muscle and nerve of one the same age and weight fed and bred where the Laurentian rocks of Canada ensure quality and wear for many years to come. Even at St. Paul a man who knows the ropes will pay more for a horse grown in the south-east corner of Minnesota or northeast corner of Iowa than if he grew at any other point in those States. An out-crop of limestone rock there makes quality, and quality is money to the man that knows it when he sees it.

We should like our readers to take note of the year's outcome of any of those southern horses that look just now all that could be asked for. Besides, the want of staying power may be aggravated by the presence of Percheron blood derived from imported sires. One of the very best Percheron sires ever seen on this continent was old Gilbert, owned by Leonard Johnson, of Northfield, but even this champion of the State left nothing remarkable. Bulk without quality is the almost certain result of Percheron blood and corn as feed.

Taken all in all, we anticipate that the Canadian importations of the last four months will, pound for pound, be worth more money than those brought up from the States, because of the greater preponderance of good blood in their sires, the superior climate, the superior soil, and the sound oats that went into the making of them.

Could not many of these horses have been raised at home? They might, if the men here were of the variety to whom horse-raising comes handy. "Give a Yorkshireman a halter, he'll soon have a horse," is an old adage. Bred in the bone horsemanship is a rather scarce article in the west, but this inborn taste and faculty are at the root of all successful horse raising. The men who a few years ago mortgaged good farms to buy a team of Ontario mares, warranted to raise both colts and wheat, soon had experience enough to last them a lifetime, and can be safely trusted not to do it again. But the probabilities are that good horse flesh will be scarcer and dearer three years hence than it is now, and the men here by whom good colt raising has been adhered to all through, because they understood and liked it, will do better in future than they have had a chance to do in the past. It is of little consequence to the country at large what the men whose natural born gift, always kept in exercise, of raising mongrels and scrubs, may do or not do.

What sort will the right kind of men breed? What sire will they hold to. Not Standard breds or Percherons, or any horse, however great his individual quality that has by actual test helped to fill his district with nondescripts, mainly fit for driving to market, but not fit for every-day farm work. We guess the Clydes will be in it. What say you?

The breeders of the American trotting horse have been trying for years to eclipse the Hackney in the show ring, and every success of a trained, toe-weighted, high-stepping, emasculated horse over a Hackney is hailed as a wonderful triumph. The continual puffing of the trotting stallion as the best getter of desirable heavy harness horses, has led an admirer of the Hackney to come out with a novel proposition to settle this alleged superiority. He is to select a Hackney stallion and anyone else a trotting stallion. Each stallion is to be bred to six native trotting or saddle-bred mares and all their get exhibited each year at the National show in New York for six years, or until the first lot are five years old. Then this first year's produce are to be put up and sold at auction. The loser in prizes or prices to forfeit \$5,000. This should put this question to a practical test.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

W. M. Mc RIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 258, Portage la Prairie, Man.

W. J. McCOM, Beresford, Man., breeder of Pure bred Herefords. I have a large herd of young stock, also a few aged breeders for sale. My stock is of the best and prices right. 2453

JAMES GLENNIE, Arden, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. J. MOIR, Glendinning, Man. P. China Pigs, B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. Turkeys, P. Ducks. Orders booked for pigs and eggs

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JICKLING & SONS, Dew Drop Ranch, Carman, Man. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep, improved Yorkshire Pigs & B. Leghorn Poultry. Stock for sale.

THOS. SPEERS, Oak Lake, breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs. Old and young stock for sale, either sex, for show or breeding. 2446

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. F. PIEPER, Morden, Man. Pedigrees, Calling and Show Cards in pen work. Everything in the line of engraving. Send stamp for samples.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642P

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns and Berkshires. I have a fine lot of young and old Swine for sale.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Fife Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

R. M. WILSON, Marringhurst, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Red Knight 2nd [15563], herd bull, and young bulls for sale.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD. Full stock of A. J. C. Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Extra quality. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643P

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale from imported stock. Prices right.

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731P

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle, 4-yr-old bull David, & young stock for sale

MENZIES BROS., Shoal Lake, Man., breeders of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshires.

JNO. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Bull (22801) and Boars for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and large Yorkshires. Young Stock for sale.

THOS. H. WEBB, Clearwater, Man. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence solicited.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Breeder of reg. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

WM. HEDLEY, Oak River, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. Rams for sale. 2447

JAS MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627F

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man., has for sale two Pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.



Forest Home Farm

EGGS

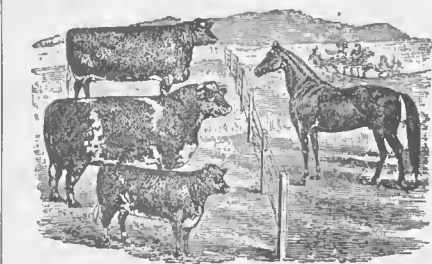
FOR HATCHING.

A. Graham, of the Forest Home Farm, can supply Eggs for hatching from his very choice yard of B. P. Rocks at \$1.50 per setting of 14, two settings \$2.50. Three well-marked, stylish Cockerels weighing 32 lbs., from a Toronto yard, are in use. Yorkshire Boars ready for service. Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire. A couple of 10-months-old Shorthorn Bulls.

Andrew Graham,

Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy P.O.

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton P.O. & Telegraph Office



OFFERS FOR SALE

22 CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

From three to fifteen months old. Persons requiring Show Bulls can be supplied from this bunch.

20 COWS and HEIFERS

served by imported bull, Golden Fame, 26056. Farm six miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G.T.R. or C.P.R. if notified. Prices consistent with quality. Inspection invited.

FOR SALE

Well graded SHIRE HORSES, also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stud since 1884. Apply to—

P. S. Dowson, Miles City, Montana, U.S.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

"Doctor Jim" [22265], red with little white, rising four years. Good thick-set fellow, well bred, and sure stock getter. W. L. M. Jones, Lyonshall, Mau.

5 BULLS for SALE.

2 SHORTHORNS, 14 & 16 mths.

2 SHORTHORNS, 4 & 6 yrs.

1 HEREFORD BULL, 17 mths.

And 1 Hereford Cow, 4 years old, with a 4 months old Bull calf at foot. All EXTRA FINE. Choicely bred, and all registered. Write early. Prices right.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 492, Killarney, Man.

HOPE FARM.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

Headquarters for GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Apply to T. M. CAMPBELL, Mgr.



Thoroughbred Stallion, Dermod, property of F. Thompson, McGregor, Man.

Bred by Hon. Jas. Lowther, M.P., and winner of many turf races and of the Queen's Premium 3 years in succession.

Our Registered Stallions.

Six years ago the Horse Breeders' Lien Act was passed. Under that statute any sire of any pure breed, slow or fast, might be registered at the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, and by virtue of such registration the owner of such stallion was entitled to register a lien against the colts got by the service of his horse till that service was paid for. Under that Act 49 pure-bred stallions were registered in 1893, the first year of its operations, and the total number of such registrations up to this date has been 130. Of these registrations 16 have been for transfers of horses already owned in the province and registered in the name of their new owners.

To those interested in practical horse breeding this government registry is both interesting and instructive. It may be confidently assumed that not one of the owners brought his horse here for fun or merely to find out if their services were wanted. They were brought in because it was understood by the importers that the country would want them, and would be willing to pay for their services. Every horse of them represented the opinion their owners, most of them familiar we may assume with the wants of the country, had formed of the requirements of the districts in which they were meant to travel. Let us see what these lists indicate.

In all nine breeds are represented, three draft breeds and six quicker movers. Some of these we may assume to be meant in combination with suitable mares to produce general purpose horses. Of the purely draft breeds there are 82 horses recorded. Of these 68 are Clydesdale, mostly imported from Scotland; 17 Shires, mainly English bred, and three Percherons. The Clydes and Shires are widely distributed. Of the Percherons two are in the Mennonite district and one at Killarney. Ten or fifteen years ago there would have been a different proportion of the breeds, but these figures may be assumed to represent the maturer opinions of the farming constituency to which the registered stallion owners look for support.

Of the other half-dozen breeds, the Standard Breds lead with 14. Thorough-

reds and Hackneys have six each. Yorkshire coachers, 5; trotters, 2, and Cleveland Bay, 1. In all there are 34 of these faster horses, and if we assume one-fifth of their get as general purpose colts from good heavy mares, the prospective colt crop from their services would be in the proportion of 89 farm horses to 27 intended for lighter work.

It is worth while to note that no provision is made by the working of the Act for protection of the services of Canadian-bred Shires. Perhaps this is an accidental oversight in the original drafting of the Act, but whether or not, it ought in justice to the Shires, to be amended in their favor. The Canadian produce from registered English Shires are certainly entitled to as

much favor here as French Demi Sangs. It is not the province of the government to taboo any breed in any way, and in the framing of the Act no such thing was ever intended. All that was done by this Act was to ensure for the owners of pure-bred sires the best protection the state could give them. A bill providing for an amendment to the Act, including stallions recorded in the Canadian Shire Horse Record, will be introduced when the House meets in June.

There may be registered horses inside the province whose owners have not thought worth while to claim the benefit of the Act, and there are a good few grade stallions not entitled to its assistance. The question of the hour is whether we shall endeavor to the best of our ability to breed at home or to raise steers and sell them to buy the horses we have so far been buying elsewhere. There is no reason why Western farmers cannot raise a lot of useful horses.

R. G. Robinson, Calgary, has bought the yearling Clydesdale, Enterprise, from J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta.

G. K. Lccson's well-known horse, Royal George, suddenly dropped dead at Calgary while being photographed.

If the stallion is a perfect horse, or perfect where your mares are deficient, do not begrudge or hesitate to give a good stallion fee.

The Dufferin Clydesdale Stallion Syndicate have purchased from T. W. Evans, of Yelverton, Ont., the imported Clydesdale stallion Craichmore Darnley for use in that district the coming season.

At Russell, on April 21, Forsyth's Footteath took 1st prize as heavy draft, with James Broadfoot's Killrain 2nd; M. Young's Occult 1st, and S. Murray's Brandon W. were winners in carriage class.

At the Birtle spring horse show, held on April 22, there was a small turn out. Tansley Bros.' Fitz James took 1st prize in heavy draft; Tisdale's Lorillard, 1st in general purpose; J. Young's Occult, 1st, and J. Neil's Clipper, 2nd, in carriage class. Alex. Menzies, of Shoal Lake, was judge.



Clydesdale Stallion, Glenfarg, owned by R. J. & J. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa.

Winner of First Place at Regina Horse Show, 1899.

Horses That Dive.

Over in the States there is now a show that displays the wonderful effect of skilled training on most unlikely animals. H. Walker has spent six years training a pair of horses to leap from an elevated platform into a tank of water. Hard work and sugar combined are the means by which this training has been accomplished. In this, as in much simpler achievements, the great point to be reached was perfect confidence in the trainer. After that the horses were ready to do his bidding and claim the reward, sugar being for the performers the principal inducement to obedience. Powder Face, the principal performer, will jump from 50 feet high, and at Seattle dived from a 35-foot platform into water 150 feet deep. Mr. Walker also trained a number of elk to dive in the same manner, and his menagerie will be one of the leading attractions of the south all summer.

Paris has a spring horse show the same as London, but the interest in it is falling off. This year there were fully 100 fewer exhibits than last.

There are said to be about 75,000,000 horses in the world. Europe has 38,400,000, of which Russia has 21,700,000, North America has 17,400,000; Asia, 9,100,000; South America, 5,400,000; Australia and Africa, 3,000,000.



Winter Scene on the Farm of D. G. Lowe, Union Point, Man.

A pasture should contain, not one species of grass, but at least three; an early growing, a medium growing and a late growing. The seeds of these different species should be mixed together in the right proportion.

At the recent Toronto horse show Lord Minto put in a word against docking. He said it was a great mistake to dock for the British market. If the horse is to be used for sporting or hunting, it may sell better for being docked, but such horses cannot be sold for the army or as carriage horses. A Canadian horse sells well in London. He has a reputation for soundness and general quality, but apart altogether from the question of humanity, it is a mistake to dock a horse meant for the British market. The buyer there may dock if he chooses.

One of the most important lessons that can be taught to a farm colt is to walk. A dull slouching animal will be hard to teach this necessary accomplishment, but the dullness can be made more of than is generally believed. One of the first things is to get it to "feel its oats." A cow diet will make a covey horse, with a dull walk and a weary looking wiggle when forced to a trot. Blood will, of course, tell, even if a colt has been poorly fed, but oats at the foundation is the best help to a spirited movement on the part of any horse, old or young. The next thing is to put it alongside an older horse, from which to learn the paces.

CATTLE.

Western Stock Growers' Association.

The third annual general meeting of this Association was held at Macleod on the 19th of April. A large number of ranchers were in attendance, representatives being present from Maple Creek, Crane Lake, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, High River, Sheep Creek, Calgary, Pincher Creek, Gleichen, New Oxley and Livingstone. W. H. Myles, live stock agent, and J. Niblock, superintendent of the Medicine Hat division, attended on behalf of the C. P. R. Co.

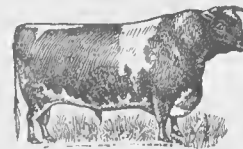
The secretary-treasurer's report showed an increase in the membership of the Association from 164 to 177. The number of stock upon which the assessment was levied during the year was 115,631 cattle and 9,157 horses, an increase over the previous year of 10,491.

Bounties were paid upon 825 wolves, divided as follows: 697 pups, 56 grown females, and 72 grown dogs. The amount of bounties being \$10 on females, \$5 on grown dogs, and \$3 on pups under three months old.

The treasurer's report showed receipts \$4,250.67 and expenditures \$1,863.07, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,383.60.

Resolutions were passed asking the C. P. R. to refuse to sign shipping bills for pure-

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

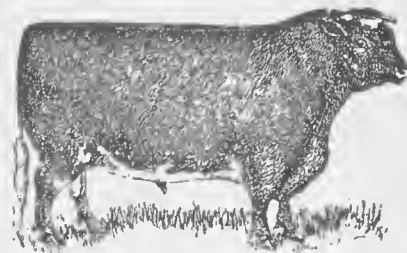
SHORTHORNS

12 Young Bulls for Sale

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**
TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

J. E. SMITH.



J. E. Smith has for sale a number of the very choicest Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls, Shorthorn Cows and Heifers. All animals registered. Stock right. Prices right and no reserve.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Watch this stock for something good.

F. W. BROWN, Prop.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Beuch Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder,
1876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

OAK GROVE FARM.



SHORTHORN CATTLE
and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE SWINE

Orders booked now for Young Pigs. Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale the 15 months old bull, Lord Loeie, and a few very fine heifers.

Timothy Seed.—A large quantity of pure, clean, timothy seed for sale.

JAS. BRAY,
Longburn, Man.

ews, Macleod; board of management, Bow River district, R. W. Cowan, Cochrane; Maple Creek, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Medicine Hat, J. Niblock, Medicine Hat; Lethbridge, Howell Harris, Lethbridge; High River, F. S. Stinson, N. W. Cattle Co., Pekisko, and Henry Smith, High River; Willow Creek, A. R. Springett, New Oxley Ranch Co., New Oxley, and D. R. Warnock, Walrond Ranch Co., Livingstone; C. Kettles, Pincher Creek, and E. H. Maunsell, Macleod.

The meeting strongly repudiated the statements made that glanders had been found in horses shipped from the Territories. Mr. Lane stated that all horses he had imported were inspected on both sides of the line.

The cattle shipped out during the year numbered about 20,000 head. Inspection at Winnipeg of out-going cattle was voted unnecessary. Brands and their operation on the boundary line were also discussed. It was decided to ask the government to appoint a qualified veterinary inspector at Medicine Hat and ask the C. P. R. for free transportation of inspectors on duty.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors it was decided to continue the bounty on female wolves at \$8 a head, also \$1 a head for all pups under three months old, till the end of August. Also to ask the C. P. R. for extended stock accommodation at Macleod station. Also to arrange with the Montana association regarding estrays crossing the boundary line.

The next meeting will be held at Medicine Hat. A petition to have part of the C. P. R. track fenced will be circulated. The C. P. R. and the association are working very harmoniously together.

The Outlook for Cattle.

The prospects for good prices for cattle are very bright. Some think that this summer will see almost a boom in live stock of all kinds. Canada has seen a wonderful change during the last few years. Since the removal of the quarantine restrictions between Canada and the U. S., the export of Canadian cattle to the U. S. has increased very rapidly. In 1895 there were only 882 head of cattle exported, and during the years 1892 to 1896 a total of only 3,763, valued at about \$52,000. Last year alone there were 88,605 head exported, and in the two years which have elapsed since the restrictions were removed 180,849 head, valued at \$2,514,000, have been exported.

The prospects are that even better prices will be paid this year than have been paid in previous years. The Farmer would caution farmers not to be too ready to sell nor be tempted by high prices to reduce their stock too low. The reason generally given for the present shortage of cattle in the U. S. is that so many farmers of the central and middle western states have gradually gone out of breeding cattle, trusting to obtaining range raised stock to fatten. These farmers quit breeding altogether, and now so many are in this position, that there are not enough range stock to go around. These feeders now realize that they must breed more stock, so want breeding stock as well as feeders, and it is patent to every one that it will be some years before stock will again be in such abundance as to glut the market.

The southern states, which usually supply a large number of young cattle for the ranges farther north, will not be able to do so this year. So serious has the situation become, that unless stockers can be obtained from the east or from Canada many ranges will go bare of stock. This shortage has run cattle so high that feeders are now face to face with a new difficulty. To buy stock at present prices

they must forego all the future prospects of profit. So some of them will leave them alone. Following this comes the report that the calf crop this year will be a very light one on the ranges. Consequently the feeling throughout the states is that cattle are good property and that they will even be better property in the near future.

What is the lesson in this for Western Canadian farmers? First we think good prices are likely to continue for some years. Secondly, farmers should not be tempted to dispose of their female stock. Keep them and care for them better than you have ever done before. Use the very best sire you can get for breeding purposes. The Americans are doing this and the Canadian farmer must do so, too. These high prices will not last always and then quality will count. Make preparations now for keeping more stock over winter. Instead of putting in so much wheat, put in a few acres of corn or other feed for cattle. Stay with the stock.

Good Cattle for Alberta.

W. D. Shattuck, the well-known breeder at Davisburg, Alta., and A. Sparrow, who have spent some time in Ontario looking over the pure bred herds there, have recently taken west 52 head of pure bred animals, all carefully selected, and some of them of exceptional quality. Most of them are Shorthorns, but there are also some Polled Angus, Herefords and Galloways. There is no trouble finding a market round Calgary for good stuff as one half the lot were quickly disposed of.

Going to Grass.

Don't be in too big a hurry to get the cattle out on grass. It will pay in nearly every case to wait until the grass has grown so that there is a good bite. By turning to pasture too early the grass never gets into the best condition to do well. It is kept cropped too close. Make the change gradually as all rapid changes are more or less detrimental to stock. Let them out only for a few hours the first time, gradually extending the time each day until they may be left out altogether. Gradually reduce the dry feed as the animals are out longer, but do not take away all their grain. Keep up the grain ration for some time after the stock go out. New grass is very watery and not so nutritious as later in the season, therefore too much reliance must not be placed on it when the animals first go out. Hence the necessity of keeping up the grain ration. If this is not done, weakened as cattle are after the long, hard winter, there will be many of them lost. There will be only too many of them lost, anyway.

The cattle interest in Iowa still keeps going at a high pitch. Martin Flynn sold 51 head of Shorthorns at an average of \$207, with no extravagant figures to swell the total. H. W. Elliott, for a herd of 60 Aberdeen Angus, averaged \$200. F. A. Edwards, Webster City, sold 47 head, mostly of Scotch Shorthorns, at the extraordinary average of \$325 a head. One 6-year-old cow, sired by an imported Du-thie bull, made \$1305. This is the highest price made for several years. Monarch's Lady, sold at the Ward sale March 28, made \$1095 and was the next highest. A herd of Aberdeen Angus, owned by M. A. Martin, averaged \$207. Iowa is a great beef cattle centre and these prices indicate great confidence in the future of the business.

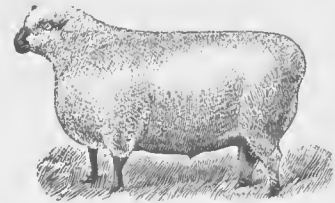
J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney STALLIONS,

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle. Shropshire Sheep.

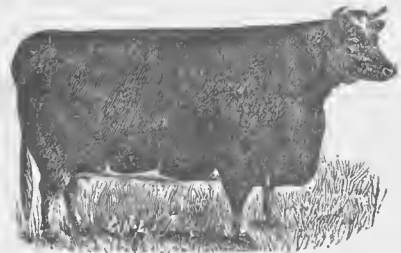
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Address all communications to JAS. YULE, Mgr.

2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

Choice Young Bulls for Sale.



Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1897, and **STANLEY 6th**.

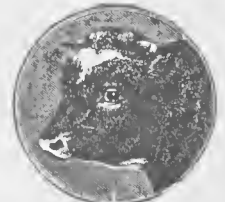
Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.

has for sale one roan bull, 3 years old, a beauty, bred by T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. A grand feeder, sure getter, and as kind as a lamb. One dark red, 1 year old, a good one. Come and see them, or write.



English Berkshires—B. P. Rocks.

FOR SALE.

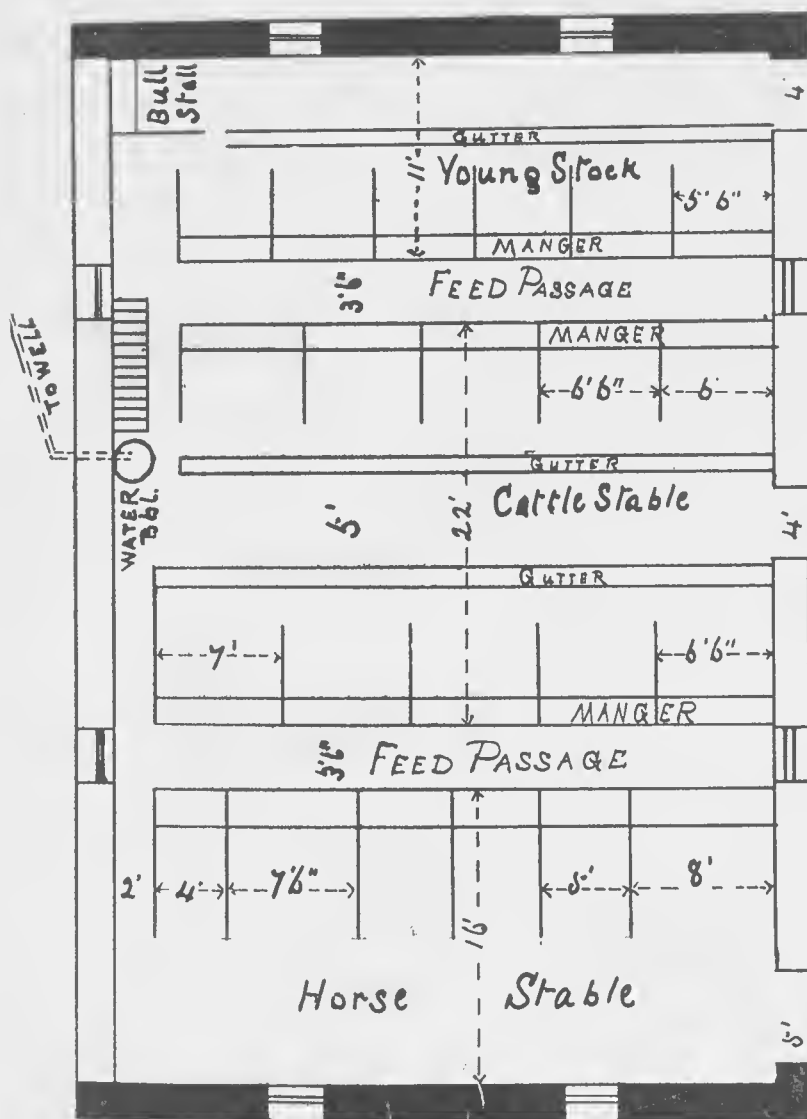
A litter of 11 farrowed in December, exceptionally well marked and good length. Another litter farrowed end of February, and a litter in March from Melody 19th (imp.). These are grand pigs.

JOHN LAHMER, Carville P.O., Ont.
Station & Telegraph Office—Richmond Hill, G.T.R.

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (58712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (28375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

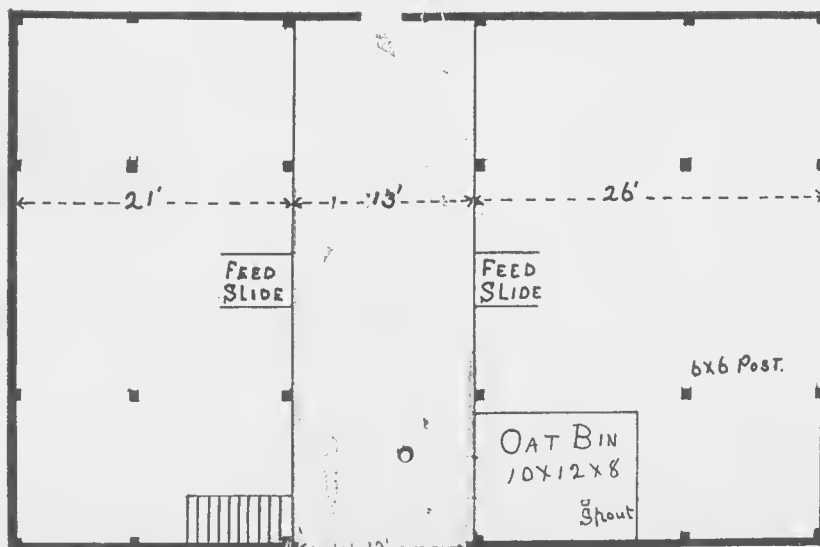


Plan of G. McCulloch's Barn, Killarney, Man., showing arrangement of Stables.

G. McCulloch's Barn.

Geo. McCulloch, Killarney, sends us the accompanying plan of his new barn and recommends it as a cheap, handy barn for any wanting one. The barn is 40x60 feet in size on a stone wall, 8½ feet high. If he were building again the only change he would make would be to build two feet longer so that the passage ways

might be six inches wider and the walk behind the young cattle one foot wider. The stone work cost 40 cents a perch. Mr. McCulloch finding the man to tend the mason. The frame of the barn is scantling round the outside, with 6x6 inch posts in the centre. The side walls are 12 feet high. Mr. McCulloch and his hired man took out all the timber and scantlings, which is largely poplar, and did all the framing and building themselves.



Plan of G. McCulloch's new Barn, Killarney, Man., showing arrangement of barn floor.

EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

We have the largest and oldest-established Horse Market in Canada. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Private sales every day. Commissions solicited. Special terms made for car-loads.

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Established 1856.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES



AND

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of **Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks,** and other breeds of poultry.

Growers of all the best varieties of **POTATOES.** Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

50 REGISTERED BROOD SOWS

For sale in Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths. A fine lot. Many to farrow in May and June. Also some nice Boars. Close prices.

Caldwell Bros, Grand View Hotel, Dauphin, Man.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

The plan of the stable is so easily understood that no description is needed. We might say that the stone wall runs all round the building, though through a mistake our artist forgot to blacken the two side walls in the drawing. The hay chutes shown in the illustration of the drive floor are 3x3 feet and the bottom slopes so as to throw the feed into the passage way. In the top of each chute is a ventilator which carries the foul air. A door on hinges opens off the barn floor into the chute. A spout runs from the granary floor to an oat bin below.

Calf Feeding Devices.

Where a number of calves are running together in a pen or paddock it is always a difficult and trying job to feed one calf alone. The accompanying illustrations show how this difficulty can be avoided. Fig. 1 shows a calf feeding manger that some have built into the side of their calf pen.

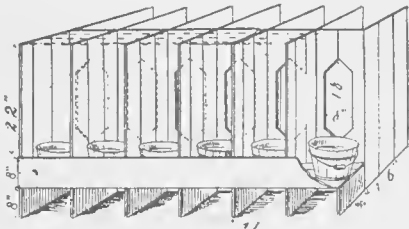


Fig. 1.

It is 38 inches high, with a shelf for the pails eight inches from the ground and a board in front to keep the pails in place. The shelf for the pail is about a foot wide. On the inner side next the calf a partition runs through from end to end and in it openings are made just large enough for the calf's head to go through and reach the pail. Cross partitions divide it into spaces 14 inches wide and extend 18 inches to the rear. Only one calf can get in each place, then, by having a short piece of rope with a snap and ring on it fastened to the partition, each calf can be tied and kept there as long as wanted. It is especially designed to prevent calves learning to suck one another after having gulped down their milk. The wide partitions and narrow openings for the head prevent them reaching each other. As soon as they will lick meal, it can be put in the bottom of the pail. Each calf can get its proper share and the chewing of the meal will satisfy the craving that causes them to suck each other.

The next illustration, Fig. 2, is of a more simple feeding manger, being really only a shelf with divisions fixed on one side of a fence or other convenient place. Slide doors prevent the calves from getting at the pails until all are put in place, then the doors can be drawn up and fastened with a pin. The openings should be made about eight inches wide. If this is found too large a piece of board tack-

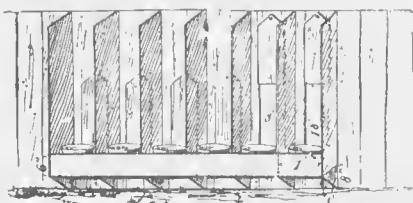


Fig. 2.

ed on the side away from the slide will make it narrow enough to suit. Such a feeding device will save work and cuss words, as well as the hungry calves' heads and sides.

The Tuberculosis Test and Its Sequences.

The Farmer was asked recently if it was not saying too much about tuberculosis, and thus raising needless alarm. We think not, as it is a live subject so far as the general farmer is concerned. The statement has been made, based on a few tests, that there is a large amount of tuberculosis in the country. An analysis of these tests show that they do not bear this construction, being the tests of only a few herds known to be diseased. Because we have no definite proof that it does exist in the country in any such amounts as some alarmists would have us believe, we must not come to the conclusion that we have none of it. There is some of it throughout the country, and we cannot deny it. Therefore the farmers should become posted on this matter and it is with this object in view that so much has been said in our columns.

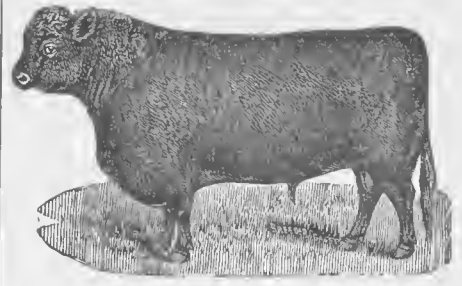
Then there is another aspect of this subject to which we want to call attention. If a man has a tuberculous animal in his herd, would he not be doing the wisest thing to dispose of that animal before it infected the rest of his herd? We think so. The first loss, if a loss at all, would be the lightest. For this reason we want farmers to know the nature of the disease and be prepared to act if they think they have any trace of it in their herds. Because a herd is well managed and kept in healthy stables is no guarantee against infection. Therefore be on the look out for this insidious disease.

The Winnipeg dairyman, his sins and offences against sanitary laws, have been mercilessly criticized and denounced by professional and amateur critics. Stable, loathsomely filthy and ill ventilated, foul smelling garrets vomited by the milkers, and nauseous milk vessels and milk houses, with their natural and necessary result, tuberculosis from 25 to 50 per cent. in the whole dairy stock of the city and deaths from the same disease as the result of using such milk, have recently been the theme of loquacious health officers and no end of amateur critics.

It is curious, by the way, to find in an institution conducted by the best medical experts of Winnipeg and with all the appliances that the best modern science can suggest, that there have been more deaths from a scourge quite as terrible as tuberculosis within a few months, than there have been fatal cases of tuberculosis directly traceable to diseased cows' milk in as many years, in the whole city. But there is a big difference between eminent professional men and obscure Icelanders and Irishmen who are struggling in the best way they know to earn a bare livelihood in the milk business.

TUBERCULOSIS AT WINDSOR.

There is a still wider interval socially between a shack on the outskirts of Winnipeg, whose owner has got together half a dozen scrub cows, and the Royal palace at Windsor. Yet only the other day when we were vociferating about 50 per cent. of the cows in one extra bad Winnipeg dairy being found affected with tuberculosis, the valuable dairy herd of Queen Victoria, 40 head of the finest cows that money could buy, were killed off on account of the same disease. They lived in what was more like a mansion than a cow stable, had the best of food and ventilation and attendance, and never even smelt plebeian cattle. Of the 40 head of choice cows, nearly all Jerseys and Short-horns, 34 decidedly reacted, two were held as doubtful, and four did not react. Of the non-reacting four, one was distinctly tuberculous, the doubtful two were tuberculous, and one of the 34 was not tuberculous, but had a diseased womb. In one



Galloways TWO CAR LOADS
Choice registered Cows and Heifers, and a few young Bulls, not akin, for sale.
D. McCRAE, Guelph, Ont.

TREDINNOCK HERD

OF
AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORM, JAS. BODEN,
Proprietor. Manager.
2458 ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES.

Gretqui Montgomery Prince, 3 years, dam Gretqui, (2nd at Toronto Dairy Test, 1895); diploma Bull at Brandon, 1898; one 5 months Bull Calf. Yorkshires for spring delivery. Prices reasonable.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, **BELVEDERE STOKES**, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

WM. MURRAY,
2340 Dugald, Man.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

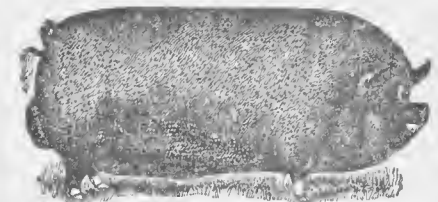
WM. SHARMAN,

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.



Large English Berkshires for Sale.

Sired by Perfection, Proud Victor, and Prince Highclere, out of such noted dams as Lady Bluff, Dina 4th, Maiden Lass and Lady Eaton; and a number of other large Sows. Spring pigs ready to ship, single or pairs not akin. I have a few choice young Boars fit for service. Write for prices.

R. MCKENZIE, High Bluff, Man.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

non-reacting animal the disease was so slight as to be scarcely discernible, even to an expert like Professor McFadyean, and in four cases the udder was affected. The tuberculin test will be applied to all cows bought to replace this herd.

THE OHIO SLAUGHTER TEST.

This is a most important test in its practical bearing on the question of tuberculous reaction. Eleven cattle that two years ago reacted to the tuberculin test, have been since isolated from the general stock of the Ohio station, and tested at intervals of one month. On April 11th of this year the whole lot were killed, as well as some calves and pigs that had been fed from their milk. The full details of the post-mortem examination are not yet published, but enough is known to qualify considerably any tendency to undue alarm in regard to the danger from incipient tuberculosis in dairy cows.

One diseased animal was not isolated from another, and all were kept in a barn which in the nature of things must have been contaminated. So that had any of these cattle been perfectly healthy at the beginning of this two years' test they would have had an opportunity in that time to become diseased. But in spite of these conditions, which were rather favorable than otherwise for the development or spread of the disease, the slaughter revealed only two animals badly or dangerously affected.

The cows were in every way treated the same as other cows on the farm. Their milk was fed to calves and pigs for the purpose of determining whether it was possible to convey the disease through the milk to the calf or pigs. One calf that had been taking this milk for almost seven months had been tested twice for tuberculosis, but gave no reaction after the injection of tuberculin. This is possibly explained by the fact that the calf had sufficient vitality to overcome the disease germs, as they were fed into his system. Autopsy revealed no tubercles in this calf.

Another calf that had been fed on the same milk, differing only in that the milk had first been sterilized, was not killed for the reason that he had not given any reaction after the injection of the tuberculin.

Four hogs were killed, two of which had been fed on the sterilized milk and two that had been fed on the milk direct. All four showed a decided reaction after the injection of tuberculin, and all four were found to be tuberculous. The mother of these pigs had been fed the tuberculous milk at the time these pigs were suckling.

Hundreds of people went to see what they could, but very little could be seen. The veterinarians had to look very closely for the local seat of the trouble in most instances, and in one case it was not visible to the unaided eye. When we consider that these animals were kept two years after the disease was indicated by the most reliable test known; that they were not and could not be kept under the most favorable conditions to check or prevent the disease; that they could have been fattened and made into beef in less than half the time they have been kept, we can see that, however desirable tuberculin testing may be, the disease is not so terrible as some people imagine.

If anything should cause an udder to become swollen and inflamed, give the cow at once one pound of Epsom salts, bathe the udder thoroughly with hot water twice a day at least. Rub gently and thoroughly after each bathing with soap liniment. Rub until dry. Give another dose of salts in a few days. Clean the udders thoroughly before milking. This not only keeps the milk clean, but saves many sore teats. If the teats become sore apply common vaseline. This may save you a pail of milk.

The Farmer is indebted to Henry Wade, Registrar of Live Stock, Toronto, Ont., for Vols. VII, VIII, and IX of the Canadian Clydesdale Record; Vols. II and III of the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book, and Vols. II, III, IV and V of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Book.

A farmer living near Zurich, Ont., recently had a lively time experimenting with his cattle. They were bothered with lice, so he tried to kill them by applying coal oil. After thoroughly saturating a heifer with the fluid, he was seized with curiosity to discover if the oil would take fire upon the animal. He applied a lighted match to the hair of the heifer, with the result that the experiment proved more successful and disastrous than he had anticipated. Not only was that particular heifer soon burned to death, but he lost several other head of cattle, also his barn with contents, upon which there was no insurance, and at the same time was badly burned himself in his efforts to save his live stock.

Reports from various sections of the range country in the western and south-western states show that the past winter was the most disastrous in 10 years. The loss in Eastern Montana is estimated at from two to ten per cent., largely old cows and young cows heavy with calf. Southern Montana escaped with a loss of about 2 1/2 per cent. Along the line of the Great Northern the losses are estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. on cattle, a little less on sheep, but the losses may be much heavier as cattle are very thin and many are dying. In Northeastern Wyoming the loss is estimated as high as 25 to 60 per cent., with sheep only five per cent. less; while other portions of the state report 20 to 25 per cent. in cattle and heavy losses in sheep. South Dakota reports five to ten per cent. loss in cattle. North Dakota losses are reported at about 10 per cent. with cattle and sheep very thin. Losses in some parts of Colorado have been placed at about five to seven per cent. in other parts the cattle have wintered well. Utah reports from five to ten per cent. loss of cattle, with stock in fair condition. New Mexico about the same. In Nebraska the loss has been only nominal, many stockmen being prepared with feed. Texas has suffered considerable and may suffer a good deal more before cattle are safely through the effects of winter. These losses refer to open range cattle, and it must not be forgotten that there are fewer cattle on the open range than in other years.

Reports from the Canadian ranges show that cattle have come through in excellent condition and that the losses will be very small. In fact the past winter has been one of the best for years for our range cattle.

From every portion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, from the mining and agricultural districts of British Columbia and the western portion of the Province of Ontario, comes the ever increasing demand for BOLE'S CONDITION POWDERS. Once introduced into a district their reputation soon spreads, until they practically occupy the territory alone as a tonic, appetiser and health builder for horses, cattle, etc. The demand this spring has been tremendous, and the reason is not far to seek. It does just what you expect of a good Condition Powder. Its use acts immediately on the blood, improves and strengthens the appetite and digestion, rendering the spirits of the animal strong and buoyant, softens the skin and makes the coat smooth and glossy and assists the animal to put on flesh. You get a pound package for 25c. Ask for Bole's.

WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

S. L. WYANDOTTES

Am booking early orders for spring pigs, and can spare a few choice brood sows. The foundation stock of both swine and poultry is from imported stock. Birds properly mated at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 13. —S. J. THOMPSON & SON, Box 28.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.



Breeder and Importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including **Royal Duke** (24640), a dark red 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Shorthorns and Polled Angus.

I have a few choice Shorthorn and Polled Angus Bulls and Heifers for sale, 1- and 2-year-olds. All registered. Prices right.

A. CUMMING (ROSEBANK FARM)

Rosburn, Man.

Lone Tree P.O.

AYRSHIRES.

A fine 4-year-old Cow, with 3-month Heifer Calf; two 3-year-old Cows, one with calf; one 2-year-old Heifer, and a fine large 16-month-old Bull. All imported. Bull not related. Price right.

A. MUTTER, "Brandon," Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



Are still to the front. I am now booking orders for spring Pigs sired by my two noted boars "Fitz Lee" (an 800 lb. hog) and "General Booth," and from a grand lot of sows of the choicest breeding. Two litters farrowed in January, and sows due to farrow every month. Unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

Breeder and Importer of high-class

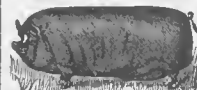
LEICESTERS.

Some fine young stock from prize winners for sale. Order early.



Box 193, BRANDON.

T. GOSNEY, Miami, Man.



Breeder and importer of Registered

BERKSHIRES.

25 spring pigs, both sexes, and 6 young sows, fit to breed. My stock are from the best known herds and strains to-day in the Dominion or U.S. Call or write.

When writing mention The Farmer.

SWINE.

A Second Litter of Pigs.

Pork is worth money and it is pretty certain there will be little falling off in pork values this year, anyway. The trouble is that we have too few sows to do the breeding. This difficulty can be met in two ways. 1. By saving a good few of our females for breeding purposes. A good grade from a sow that is a known good breeder and nurse is quite as good as if we paid twice the money for a pure bred, but she will not be fit for a mother till next year. It would be better if we could have more pigs this year if at all possible. It is quite possible. 2. For we can by good management have a second litter this year from every good sow we now have. We shall suppose that the sows kept over the winter are dropping their litters now or have dropped them already. It is quite feasible to breed them again the ninth day after. And the pigs so begotten would come in August or September. Even if the first chance was missed and the sow comes in heat the second time. The management, now and henceforth, will have a good deal to do with the success of this scheme. After the first few days a sow may be fed pretty freely and will turn it into good milk fast enough. By the third week a few quarts of warm skim milk can be put in a trough out of reach of the mother sow, that the little ones can drink from and in a few days more they will be fit to eat a little chop, or any other suitable feed that comes handy. By weaning time they will be able to get along on their own hook and keep on growing. Half the number can be taken off a day or two before the rest, so as to dry off the dam gradually. After that she has nothing to do but keep in breeding trim on summer feed till her second litter is dropped. If they are landed in the same way they will be well-grown hearty shoats before the snow flies. All the time they should be sure of a good dry warm bed and shelter from drafts and wind—two of the worst possible things for pigs of all ages. With comfortable quarters this second litter will feed as well in winter as in summer and so nearly every sow in the country can thus double her usual yearly production of profitable porkers.

Don't forget to make preparations for pasture or green feed for the hogs.

Brood sows should have plenty of clean water while raising their litters.

Thos. Worth, Carberry, has a Yorkshire sow that lately dropped a litter of 19 pigs.

Thos. Gosney, Miami, Man., has 25 registered Berkshires and six young sows for sale.

The greatest cause of scouring in young calves is over-feeding. Boiled milk will check it if given in time.

According to the Dauphin papers a couple of live speculators have imported into that town for sale 100 brood sows of different breeds to be sold to farmers in the district.

The Toronto Sun remarks: "The Nor'-West Farmer of April 5th, says hogs were then selling in Winnipeg at \$4.75, bran at \$11 and shorts at \$13 per ton. At the same time hogs in Toronto were \$4.37½, bran \$14 and shorts \$16. Manitoba farmers appear, according to these figures, to have rather the better of those in Ontario, both in hogs and hog feeding." That is quite true, but we want more money for our work here and must have prices accordingly.

Among the Breeders.

J. H. Kinnear, Souris, Man., is offering for sale the 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, Golden Royal, 24402.

H. C. Simpson, Virden, has bought the imported Clydesdale stallion, Blacklock, a massive specimen of the breed.

Wm. Willoughby, Neepawa, has disposed of his Shire horse, "Young Norseman," to Messrs. A. Ash and J. G. Ralph, of Glendale.

"Charming Charlie," the well-known Clydesdale veteran, has been sold by Allan Struthers, Elkhorn, to go to the Hartney district.

A. Cumming, of Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., has a few registered Shorthorn and Polled Angus Bulls and heifers, which he is offering for sale.

Edmonton is one of the very last places that most people would expect to be short of horse flesh. But one dealer has already imported five cars of general purpose horses. Where have the range horses gone?

A. Mowat, Rouleau, Assa., reports that his 400 head of horses are coming through the winter in extra good condition. They are almost as fat as they were in the fall, though they have rustled for all their feed this winter. His land is in the Dirt Hill district, on the Soo line of the C.P.R. He has recently bought a Shire stallion and is now looking for a Clyde one.

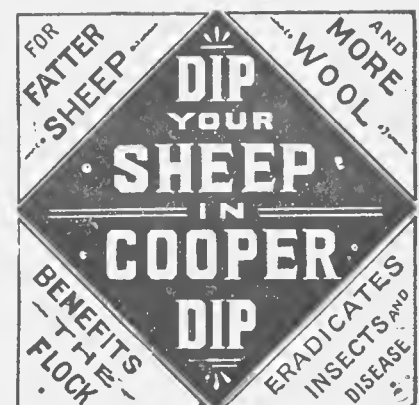
J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man., writes: "I have disposed of two young Shorthorn bulls, one to G. C. Currie, Boissevain, and one to F. O. Fowler, Wawanesa. I have found the Nor'-West Farmer a good advertising medium. Could have disposed of several more if I had them. My stock have come through the winter in good condition. I have some nice things coming on for next year's trade."

A. W. Payn Le Sueur, Morley, Alta., writes: "On March 24, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, delivered to me two pure bred Shorthorn bulls, sired by his famous stock bull, Indian Warrior. Since their arrival they have done well and are quite at home in their new quarters. They are 18 months old each, and are, in short, a pair of dandies and a credit to their breeder. I am very much pleased with them. They were introduced to me through the advertising columns of The Farmer. A large number of pure bred bulls have arrived west to the Rockies this spring, and in a few years we ought to see a great improvement in Alberta cattle, which distinctly points to a keen competition in the future with our American neighbors, who have also been importing pure bred stock into their country in large numbers."

W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Farm, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "The following are amongst some of my recent sales:—To A. C. Pettitt, Freeman, Ont., Miss Mary (imp.) This is a young cow of remarkable scale, being very large and well finished, and Miss Mary 2nd (imp.), a very promising red heifer calf. Mr. Pettitt is to be congratulated on securing such valuable foundation stock. To T. Brown, manager for Chas. E. Ladd, North Yarnhill, Oregon, U.S., Missie of Neidpath 22nd, a grand 4-year-old cow. To Jas. Yule, manager for the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man., Elivia 21st, a beautiful young cow; Golden Fame's Hero, a young bull of rare promise; Lady Jane (imp.) (It is safe to say that this young cow will compare favorably with anything in the Dominion), and Isabella Stanley, a heifer of wonderful substance and quality. To Gavin Barber, Crosshill, Ont., Lonville Lady, a fine large young cow and an exceedingly good milker; also Trout Creek Baron, a very promising young bull. To J. E. Rowland, New-

ry, Ont., Nora and Waterdown Queen, a good pair of heifers with strong individual merit. To T. E. Bowman, Berlin, Ont., Bell Duchess 4th. Mr. Bowman made no mistake in selecting this heifer, as she is a true type of a modern Shorthorn."

To those interested in swine raising, a visit to Maple Lodge Stock Farm, owned by R. McKenzie, High Bluff, is always of interest. One of our representatives dropped in there the other day to see how his Berkshires were getting along. We found him keeping his 2-year-old boar, "Perfection" (the diploma animal at Winnipeg and Brandon last year), just in nice breeding shape this season, and using him a good deal. He is a large, magnificent fellow of great quality, and is showing great prepotency, as evinced by some of the young stock of his get. "Proud Victor," his half-brother (both were sired by "Baron Lee 4th") is being put forward rather more this year and will be worth watching for at the provincial fairs. "Prince," an imported boar, is a fine strong, vigorous fellow. He is doing well for Mr. McKenzie and is used to provide pairs not akin. Some of the best brood sows had just turned off, or were nursing happy-looking litters of little dandies. Two litters about three months old were long-bodied, large fellows—just beauties—and show what can be done with winter farrowed pigs—when well cared for. "Maiden Lass," a diploma sow in '96, that has not been before the public since then, is looking remarkably well this year, and will likely show up as a brood sow. A pair of about eight months old pigs which we saw, will also attract a good deal of attention, the sow being one of the finest, straightest and most evenly turned pigs we have seen for some time. The young stuff are all looking extra well this year, and the whole herd is a great credit to the owner, as having so large a percentage of fine pigs without the "runt" hangers-on which one sometimes sees. Not an animal was off its feet or feed and the growth being made by some of them is almost wonderful. Mr. McKenzie says he has had a great many inquiries from Nor'-West Farmer subscribers in N.W.T. and B.C. this season, and has sold a good many pigs to go west.



25 gall. pkt., 50 cts. 100 gall., \$2.00.
Case for 1,000 gall., \$16.00.

AGENTS—

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG.

Valuable Book Premiums to users from
COOPER DIP, Galveston, Texas.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Pharyngeal Polypus—Shortness of Breath—Turnips as Horse Feed.

M. W., Bagot: "Would you kindly tell me what is wrong with my mare and what would be good for her? She has a rattling or strangling noise in her throat. She is always worse in the mornings. She will rattle and then strangle till she coughs, which seems to relieve her for a little while. She will do that five or six times before breakfast. Never hear her strangle when working, but will hear a rattling in her throat if near her head. She works well and is in good condition. Feeds fairly well, but it bothers her in drinking, just taking a few swallows at a time; has been bothered about a year. I had doctor examine her when on the road one day, but he said he could see nothing wrong, she has no discharge from nostrils. 2. Another horse had a slight attack of fever last summer and ever since puffs as though she was broken winded when working; light feeder of hay; works well, but can hear her puffing on a calm day a quarter of a mile away. Is there any remedy for her. 3. Are turnips good for horses? Mine are very fond of them."

Answer.—Symptoms point to the presence in the pharynx of a polypus, or tumour with a narrow neck, which sometimes is down into the larynx or upper part of the windpipe and obstructs the passage of air, causing a rattling sound. It also interferes with the proper closure of the larynx by the epiglottis during swallowing and hence causes trouble in drinking. It may possibly be removed by surgical operation through the mouth, depending upon its size, situation, etc.

2. Give one ounce doses of Fowler's Solution twice a day in the feed or water for a week, and if found beneficial, continue.

3. Yes.

Pneumonia of Swine.

J.W.C., Miami: "I. You requested me to let you know more about my pigs. The sow died on the 22nd. I made a very careful examination of her and I find her just the same as the first one that died. I commenced at the entrance of the windpipe and opened it, followed the branches into the lungs but found no trace of anything in the shape of worms or anything of that sort. I found the lungs all diseased with inflammation. They were all red blotches and some large pieces of the color of liver. They were as solid as liver, not a bit like the natural lung.

I can't explain the way it takes them, better than to say that it is like the way la grippe acts on a man. They seem to breathe very heavily, quickly and laboriously.

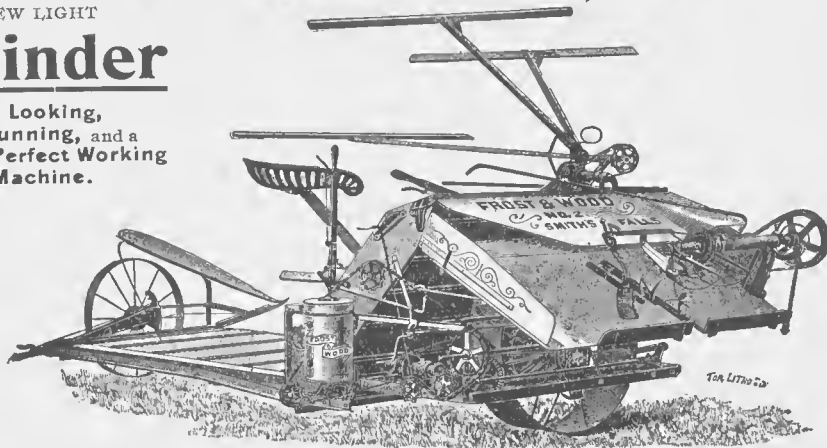
I would like to know what I could do for them, as they do not get any better.

THE FROST AND WOOD CO., LIMITED.

OUR NEW LIGHT

Binder

Is Nice Looking,
Easy Running, and a
Perfect Working
Machine.



No. 2 Light Steel Binder.

We have purchased from the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., of Springfield, Ohio, the exclusive right for Canada to build their . . .
We have purchased from the American Harrow Co., of Detroit, Mich., the exclusive right for Canada to manufacture the . . .

**CHAMPION BINDER
DETROIT DISK HARROW**

The Machines above mentioned are the most popular of their kind in the United States.

OUR No. 8 MOWER has all the latest improvements.

Write for our Illustrated
Catalogue.

THE FROST AND WOOD CO., Limited, WINNIPEG.

I have been treating them as you advised, all but the bedding, and my plane is not good enough to plane enough to bed a dozen pigs, but I keep them bedded with good clean wheat straw.

2. I have another question to ask. It is in regard to young pigs. The sow farrowed about April 1. I never noticed anything wrong until they were three weeks old. I find seven sows among the lot of ten, and not one of the seven has the second passage for water or urine, all comes from the one place, and it seems very hard for them, in fact, one has put something out that should not be. I think it will die. What is the cause? Is it necessary to have an opening made? The little pigs seem to be doing very well, but the dam is taking the other disease. Would coal tar be of any use? Have heard that it is good for pigs that are sick."

Answer.—1. As you have been unable to find any lung worms, another cause of the disease must be looked for. Is there anything in your treatment of your pigs or in their surroundings likely to give them cold? Are they in a dry and warm pen or is it damp and cold? An infectious form of pneumonia is often seen in connection with outbreaks of hog cholera and swine plague, but it is often fatal in 24 hours, and there is no possible source of infection in the case of your pigs. Most likely the same cause, whatever it is, has affected them all, and there is no reason to think the disease infectious. Keep them warm and cook their feed.

2. The young pigs are deformed and there is no cure for them. You should prepare them for the butcher as soon as possible, and feed them to keep their bowels open. If prevented from getting constipated they will do all right.

Blind Stagers or Vertigo.

T. T. J., St. Charles, Man.: "I would like advice through your valuable paper about a mare of mine. I had her out for a load of hay about two miles; the ground was very soft and she was very keen; coming home pulled very hard, and sometimes it would take all they could do to start after stopping. When I got home she was very warm and lathered with sweat. I drove her to town next day, fed her at noon. She took her feed all right,

DON'T TRIFLE WITH LUMP JAW.



Lump Jaw is an infectious disease. One case may infect a whole herd, or dis tribute the germs of disease over your pastures. Rely on

**Fleming's
Lump Jaw Cure**

to stamp out the pest as soon as it appears. This remedy originated in

Prince Albert, N.W.T. It has cured thousands of cases, and is endorsed by the leading ranchers and shippers of Canada.

DON'T LOSE TIME OR WASTE MONEY

The success of **FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE** has led to numerous imitations. Do not be imposed on by them. The labels and circulars can be imitated, but the Cures cannot. Get the genuine, and be sure of results. Money promptly refunded if the remedy ever fails.

PRICE \$2 a Bottle.

Can be sent anywhere by mail.

FREE—A concise, illustrated treatise on the origin and cure of Lump Jaw. Address:

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.**

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

H. CATER, PROP.

Successor to J. M. Reisberry

Better than Klondyke Gold:

A GOOD PUMP

that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—**H. CATER,
Brandon, Man.**
Write for Prices.

Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.



but two hours later she pulled back on her halter and would not move. Untied her and she kept throwing her head up. A V.S. said it was blind staggers. She came home all right, threw her head up a little when in stable, but is all right now. Is there danger of her taking it again? What do you think was the cause? She is seven years old and was never sick before."

Answer.—The mare's attack of vertigo was no doubt caused by the nervous exhaustion which followed the severe exertion of the previous day. There is danger of the attack recurring at any time from the same cause, but if care is taken not to force her to work up to the limit of her strength, she should remain all right.

Cribbing.

C. J. Hamiota, Man.: "I have a gelding, 10 years old, that has lately commenced to crib. What would cause him to do this and what treatment can you recommend?"

Answer.—Cribbing is a bad habit induced by idleness and seeing other horses doing it. When well established the habit is almost impossible to cure. Any object upon which the horse fixes his teeth while cribbing should be covered with tin or sheet iron. A wide strap of stiff leather buckled close round the throat is also a preventative, as it interferes to prevent the horse from bending the head toward the breast as they do while cribbing.

Milk Fever.

Reader, Arrow River: "Kindly let me know how milk fever affects a cow. Is there any cure for it?"

Answer.—This disease, also known as parturient apoplexy, and "dropping after calving," is peculiar to the cow and may be recognized by the following symptoms: Soon after calving, generally about four hours, but sometimes as late as three days, the cow becomes uneasy, raises her hind feet alternately, breathes rather quickly, is unwilling to move, and if forced to do so, staggers or is unsteady in gait. She stops eating or chewing the cud and the flow of milk becomes scanty. Shortly after this she lies down or falls and takes the position usually seen in this disease, lying partly on the chest with the head turned to one side and the muzzle on the flank. The breathing now is slow and laborious and sometimes the cheeks are puffed out at each expiration. The sensibility of the body is partly abolished and in bad cases the surface of the eye can be touched without causing the eyelids to move. The limbs are completely paralyzed and it is impossible to get the cow to attempt to move. If the head is pulled round in front of her, it falls back to the old position as soon as released. Movement of the bowels ceases and no dung or urine is passed without assistance from injections or use of catheter.

The nature and cause of this disease are still matters of dispute among veterinary surgeons, but all are agreed that whatever the cause it is intimately connected with a plethoric or full blooded condition at the time of calving, and can be prevented by suitable treatment before calving. It usually attacks cows in the prime of life at their third or fourth calving, selecting those that are good milkers, and in good condition. To prevent it the cow should have her rations, especially grain, cut down considerably for a week or two previous to her time of calving, and in case there is any special reason to fear milk fever, a large dose of salts should be administered just before calving.

Treatment of milk fever is often unsatisfactory and the mortality is great, and there is reason to suppose that in many

cases does more harm than good. The giving of large doses of medicine from a bottle is to be avoided, and if there is no alternative, do not give any medicine at all. Especially is this rule to be observed when the cow is down and breathing heavily. When in this condition the muscles concerned in the act of swallowing are paralyzed, and if medicine is poured into the mouth it will find its way into the lungs and set up inflammation there, removing any chance of recovery. If seen in the early stages, before the graver symptoms of paralysis appear, the cow should be bled and a good dose of salts, say a pound and a half, administered. In later stages medicine should only be given by enema, or hypodermic injections.

A new mode of treatment is now being recommended, and several cures are reported, but until its success is fully established by experience, it need only be mentioned here. It consists of injecting into each of the teats a solution of iodide of potassium, with the idea that the udder is the seat of the changes producing the disease, and the drug injected will induce a return to health in the gland and hence in the whole system.

Whatever treatment is adopted, careful nursing is most essential. The cow should be well bedded, and except in summer, warmly blanketed. Injections should be given to empty the rectum, and the catheter must be passed if necessary to draw off the urine. The udder should be frequently milked, and the position of the cow changed from side to side if she remains down for any length of time. Such are some of the indications for handling a case of milk fever, but if our correspondent is still in want of a sure cure he will have to continue his search and if successful in finding one he will confer a great benefit by letting us know of it.

TEAM HARNESS

Set 1½ in. work Harness, made with shoulder tugs and leather back bands, very strong and stylish

\$28.00

Set 1½ in., through trace with chain end, felt back-band, concord hames, thong-stitched collars, very strong . . .

\$26.00

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Cor. Market and King Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Newly Furnished throughout.
All Modern Conveniences.
Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

DAVID W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR.

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Accommodating Porter meets all Trains.

Open Day and Night.

Good Stabling in connection.

Rates \$1.00 per day.

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NEAR ROSSER AVE.

When writing mention The Farmer.

BARB-WIRE CUTS

Owing to the ragged nature of the wounds and the poison of the wire, are the most difficult of all flesh wounds to heal, and the only successful remedy is

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE

It is the greatest healing medicine ever discovered. A positive guarantee is given that if Ulcerkure will not heal any and every kind of a wound, your money will be refunded. Send a 3c. stamp for sample bottle, and prove to yourself its wonderful healing properties, especially for Barb-wire Cut.

\$1 Bottle.

Sold by dealers, or sent on receipt of price by

WESTERN VETERINARY COMPANY, Box 478, WINNIPEG.

Lump Jaw CAN BE . . CURED

The spread of Lump Jaw among the herds of the Territories has caused the introduction of numerous cures—most of them have proven failures. We have profited by the failures, because we experimented long and carefully before we decided to bring

MITCHELL'S Anti-Lump Jaw

before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

PRICE, \$2.00

Post-paid to any address. Send for descriptive booklet and treatise on Lump Jaw, FREE for the asking.

W. J. MITCHELL & CO.

CHEMISTS

PRINCE ALBERT, WINNIPEG,
N.W.T. MAN.

Of Interest To Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

The patent has just been issued for an implement that will **effectually** remove scrub of all kinds, root and branch. It does not matter whether the top is on or off.

These **LAND SCRUBBERS** are made for either one or two teams, and are **guaranteed unbreakable** and will last a lifetime. They weigh from 45 to 50 lbs., and are made of the best sleigh shoe steel.

The patentee has been working on this Scrubber for some years and it is now perfected. One man with one team of horses will pull as much scrub in one day as any five men will chop, and **will do it right.**

Correspondence solicited. All questions promptly answered. Address, **A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.** All infringements on this patent will be prosecuted.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT:—

The "Hamiota Hustler," of Oct. 25, 1898, says of this machine: "Mr. A. E. Brown gave a test exhibition of his Patent Land Scrubber on Friday afternoon last. About 100 farmers and others were present to see the Scrubber working, and the general expression of opinion was that 'It was just the thing for taking out scrub.' Clumps of willow scrub and poplar trees were taken out slick and clean with one team of horses. An implement of this kind will no doubt be appreciated by farmers who have land to clear of scrub. It certainly does the work well and is a great improvement on the old style of cutting out by hand."

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 295.



How to Obtain a Good Dairy Herd.

Synopsis of an Address by Geo. Harcourt, at the Local Dairy Conventions.

The importance of having a herd of profit-producing cows cannot be over-estimated, because in the very first place it does not pay to keep any other, yet so few farmers know exactly what each cow in his herd is doing—whether she is leaving him a profit on her year's work or not. I wish to point out a few things which I think will be a help to anyone trying to build up a good dairy herd.

Many farmers think that the common cows of the country are no good for dairy purposes, and if they are to make a success of dairy work they must buy Jerseys, Ayrshires, or Holsteins. Good herds can be obtained in this way, but it is out of the question for the ordinary farmer to start in this manner. He can, however, begin with what he has—the common stock of the country, and build up from these. There are a goodly number of these common cows which would be uncommonly good cows if they had proper feed and care, and such cows will make a splendid foundation upon which to build. If you wish to add a number of pure bred animals of one of the dairy breeds, do so if you can, but in buying a cow of any breed, don't do so simply because she is a pure bred cow. Buy her for her milking qualities, find out whether you buy any or none, the practical likely leave you a profit. Better buy one good cow than two poor ones; but, whether you buy any or none, the practical way to improve your herd is to begin with the cows you already have.

FEED.

An old Dutchman once said that he believed everybody would like to have a Jersey cow, and he was prepared to tell them how they could get one. "Just feed the cow you have like you would a Jersey, and you will soon come to think you have one," was his answer. There is a good deal of truth in this, for the beginning of every improved breed of live stock has been better care and better feed. So true is this that it has passed into an adage. "Feed is half of breed." I am confident that a more liberal treatment of our cows would result in increased profits. Scientists tell us that it takes about two-thirds of a full ration to maintain life in an animal's body, and that any profit in the food must come from that fed over and above the portion of it needed to support life. Hence liberal feeding pays—is the most profitable. So, then, begin with the cows you have and feed them liberally. That it will pay, let me refer you to page 190, of *The Farmer* for March 20th. Read that article on "Scrub Cows as Milkers." If Kansas scrub cows can be made to give such increased yields by good feeding, over what they do in the farmers' hands (as shown by the returns of the creamery patrons), then Manitoba cows can be made to do the same thing.

Some men can't see past their nose when feeding a cow. If she is not giving milk, they can see no object or gain in feeding the cow so that she may develop a good calf and come out in the spring strong and vigorous, ready to give the highest possible returns when she

gets out on pasture. Too many farmers think that so long as they get their cows through the winter, no matter in what condition, it is all right. There never was a greater mistake. A cow that comes through the winter in a half-starved condition takes two months and more on grass to put herself in condition to give good returns. Wintering the cows in this way takes all the profit off the summer's work and it is no wonder that dairying don't pay.

Just as it pays to feed liberally during the winter, so that cows will be in the best shape to do well during the summer, so it pays during the summer to feed well so that the cows may be stronger and more capable for another year's work. A most remarkable example of this has lately been given by E. D. Tilson, of Tilsonburg, Ont. Last summer, although his cows had the best of clover pasture, water, shade and protection from flies, he fed half a winter's ration of ensilage and meal all summer. As the result he had an average increase of 1220 lbs. per cow in a herd of 55 cows, in the year's work. Valuing the meal fed at retail prices and the ensilage at cost, and deducting it from the value of the extra 1220 lbs. of milk, he still had a handsome profit on his extra feeding.

One reason why the milking period is so short is because the native pastures dry up early, the cows then go in dry stubble fields, cold weather next comes on, and dry feed in the stable soon dries the cow off. If some succulent feed were provided for this time, such as corn, which can be grown most successfully in almost all parts of the west, the cows can be kept in milk very much longer. Bromegrass would be another good fall feed, or grain sown on the summer fallow will also make considerable fall pasture and be a decided advantage other ways. The fact of the matter is that it is only feed, and proper care that our cows want to show us that they are good producers.

TEST THE COWS.

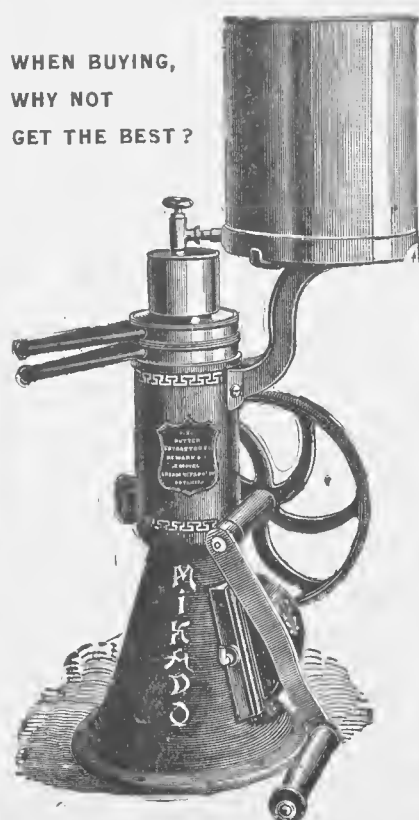
You will have some good and some poor cows in your herd. How are you going to find out the ones that are yielding you a profit on the year's work and

are therefore the only ones you should keep? Your knowledge of what a typical cow should be, aided by your eye, will now be brought out in choosing your best cow. But don't stop there, because your ability to pick out a good cow is not infallible, you are very apt to make a mistake. The only way to know positively what any cow is doing is to test her. Profits are not so large that we can afford to keep a cow unless we know positively that she is yielding a profit. I have found a good spring balance a very handy scale for weighing milk. By running a little lead around the bottoms of the milk pails they can all be made up to a certain weight and thus making it an easy matter to make the deductions. A spring balance is much quicker than platform scales and accurate enough for this work. Besides it can be hung from a pole in a place handy for weighing and at such a height as to be level with the face and convenient for reading. Now rule a sheet of paper, providing columns, about half an inch wide, running up and down the sheet. At the heads of these columns put the names of your cows, one for each column. Now place the dates of the month down the left hand side, leaving two lines for each, thus providing a line for the morning and the evening's milk. Enter the totals of each sheet in another book for the purpose and at the end of the year it is an easy matter to find out just how many pounds of milk any cow has given for the season.

This, however, is not enough, for it is not quantity but quality that counts. We want to know how many pounds of butter a cow gives, for that is the marketable product. A Babcock tester will be needed for this. One can be had for \$5 which will do two or more farms, or make arrangements to have your samples tested at the creamery if you have one. Once a week is often enough to test the milk, some men test only once in two weeks. This will give you a fair idea of the amount of butter fat in the milk, then by adding one-sixth you get the probable amount of butter that can be made from it.

I know many farmers think they haven't time for any work of this kind, but

WHEN BUYING,
WHY NOT
GET THE BEST?



MIKADO Cream Separators.

Owing to the advance in metals, and the great demand for "MIKADOS" in the United States, the manufacturers have advanced their prices, and, as our present stock is limited, we would advise intending purchasers to place their orders with as little delay as possible. We have sold about 450 since the 1st of March, 1898, the great majority having been placed within forty miles of Winnipeg, and as far as we have heard they have given entire satisfaction.

**EASIEST RUNNING,
CLEANEST SKIMMING,**

and all washed up and put away, ready for next time, in three minutes.

Manitoba Cream Separator Co.
147 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG.

I am confident from my own experience that it pays to take time, for this is the only way that you can find out which cows are boarding on you, and which ones are giving you a profit. I know many will object to weighing the milk every milking time, but the definite knowledge obtained of the ability of each cow more than compensates for any imagined loss of time. Further, I am prepared to say that the weighing of the milk will be the means of increasing the milk yield, for the reason that you become interested in the amount of milk each cow gives, and you notice at once any shrinkage that occurs and can stop it, because you soon find out the cause of it. This is the great value of weighing every day, it furnishes an ever present check upon what your cows are doing. A check that tells you of poor pasture, of scarcity of water, etc.—or on the other hand, of extra feed. The constant weighing will also teach you quite a few things about your cows. It will teach you that it is profitable to supplement poor pastures, that it is wise sometimes to feed grain, and that it is easier to keep up the flow of milk than to raise it once it has fallen. If you are not weighing the milk there will be considerable shrinkage before you are aware of it. Many prefer to weigh only once a week or only once a month. This gives some idea of what your cows are doing, but fails to give the check on the cows that a daily weighing does.

A STANDARD.

From weighing and testing the milk we learn two things, the weight of milk and the amount of butter given by each cow. Having these, the next thing is to decide upon a standard—a minimum yield of product that a cow must give or else not be retained in your herd. A good standard is 250 lbs. of butter for the year. Some may think this is high, but it is not too high to leave you a good profit. If the returns from your cows are all below this mark, then you will not find dairying very profitable. You may have to lower your standard some, but count to raise it year by year through better care and better feed. The kind of cows that pay are those that pass a standard of 300 lbs. in the year, and they do so at a very small increase in the cost of food over the poor cow. Study the facts in the article already referred to in the beginning of this paper and see that it cost only \$6 more to feed the best cow than it did the poorest one, but there was a difference of over \$40 in the value of their products. Having decided upon a standard, compare your cows with that standard, and cull out all that do not come up to it. Heifers with their first calves should pass at 25 to 50 lbs. less.

You may think that you are a pretty good judge of a cow and her capabilities, but by testing them you know definitely. Besides, I am sure it will convince you that you do not know all about your cows. You will probably find that you have been keeping one quarter of your cows at least at a loss, or, in other words, you have been boarding them and perhaps paying for the privilege of having them around as well. Dairying in that case will give you a "pain in the pocket." Don't average up the returns from your herd, for it teaches you nothing about each cow.

CULL THE CALVES.

Having found which are your most profitable cows by testing them, save the calves from the best cows only to go into the dairy herd. You want the qualities of the good cows perpetuated in your herd, not the poor ones. Prepare the rest for beef. You cannot afford to wait till your heifers grow up and become milkers before you test them as to their ability. You must cull the calves and to do this you

SEPARATOR BUTTER

Do you make sweet Butter, and are you getting satisfactory prices for it? or are you playing a losing game? Do you envy your neighbors' success? If so, ship your next lot to us, and keep it coming regularly.

We are also open for FRESH EGGS, VEAL, POULTRY at Current Values.

PARSONS PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG.

Established 1879.

Branches: VANCOUVER, NELSON, DAWSON CITY.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Alpha Separator Shaft Breaks and Plays Havoc.

A frightful accident occurred at the Elgin Creamery, at this place, last Wednesday morning, which, by good fortune, caused very little damage, considering the circumstances. It seems almost a miracle that no one was killed.

The separators had been started for the day, and had just got under full motion, when Geo. Segar, who was attending to a belt near by, noticed that one of the separators was making a peculiar noise and was not acting just right, and he called to his brother, J. W. Segar, who was in the weigh-room. The latter then started from the weigh-room to the floor which the separators were on, and had no more than reached the bottom of the steps when the air was filled with all kinds of flying iron, sheet steel, etc. Some of the missiles struck J. W. in the head, inflicting several wounds and bruises and knocking him senseless. He was immediately taken to his home and medical aid summoned. A careful examination showed that the wounds were nothing of a very serious nature, although the side of his face and his head was quite badly scratched and bruised.

George Segar received no bodily injuries whatever, although he was quite badly scared, as parts of the separator flew all around him and left their marks everywhere in the room.

The damage was caused by the breaking of the shaft to the separator close to the bowl and leaving the bowl free while revolving at the high rate of 6,000 per minute. It tore the casing and covers of the separator into small pieces, and it was these which did the damage. The bowl jumped around the room quite lively before it stopped and left its marks good and deep wherever it struck. Parts of the casing were found imbedded in the walls all about the room, and several pieces went through an inch door near at hand.

A large crowd of citizens were not long in arriving, and the place was a scene of considerable excitement for a short time. We join with all in feeling glad that the ac-

cident was not considerably worse than it was, and it does seem unexplainable that a number of people were not seriously hurt. —"Dairy Report," Elgin, Ill., April 17th, 1899.

ALEXANDRA & MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS.

It has been stated that the Alpha Separator gave best results in the Dairy School. Now, while we are prepared to admit that the Alpha is the only separator worthy of comparison with our own, we cannot let the above statement go unchallenged. In the first place, the Alpha machine in use at the Dairy School is one the makers sell at something like \$500.00, whereas all the other machines in use there sell at \$75 to \$100 or so. Again, from first to last the Alpha was in charge of the Instructor, and no one else was allowed to operate it. As one student remarked, "If it had been run by any of the students, or all in turn, like the other separators, it would not have run a week. Both the "Alexandra" and "Melotte" have beat the Alpha time and again under equal conditions. Moreover, the designers of both our machines had the fact in view that a machine running at 6,000 or more revolutions per minute must have freedom to move. In neither the "Alexandra" or "Melotte" is the spindle fixed rigidly to the bowl, hence such a thing as the bowl being twisted off the spindle, like an onion from its stem, has never occurred with these separators. Ever and anon the dairy world is startled with an account of a building wrecked and men killed or maimed with rigid-spindle, top-heavy separators flying to pieces; and, even if this occurs only occasionally, the strain and wear incidental to this form of construction increases the cost of maintenance and shortens the life of the machine. If you want good value for your money in a Cream Separator, a machine that will last for nearly a lifetime, do perfect work, cost next to nothing for repairs, easy to turn and requiring no unusual skill to run, apply to

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

232 King Street, WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE'S

Wheat Granules

DELIGHTFUL BREAKFAST FOOD.

In 8-lb. Packages.

Whole Wheat Flour

Makes Delicious PANCAKES.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

In 8-lb. Packages.

must test the dams, otherwise you are working in the dark.

THE BULL.

We say the bull is half the herd. So he is, but do we act as if we believed it? Is half the value of the herd invested in him? How much more money do we give for a good bull than for a good cow? How much more care? If we are trying to build up a good herd by testing the cows and feeding well, then use an inferior sire, how can we expect to make progress? If, as is true, the progeny of this sire contains 50 per cent. of his blood, where does the improvement come in? A stream cannot rise higher than its source. The only way to make progress is to choose a bull possessing superior qualities to those possessed by your cows. If you are into dairying as a specialty, then you will be acting wisely in choosing a sire whose predecessors on the maternal side, were noted for their powers of large and profitable production. By using such a sire you can engraft his good qualities upon your herd.

If you are following beef and milk production together, then you must look out for a sire combining these two qualities in the highest degree. If the sire's ancestry is inferior to that of your cows, how can you look for improvement? Yet some men do this! A superior bull will take time to find and cost money when you do find him, but how is progress to be made unless you take this trouble? Having chosen a breed, stick to it. Don't go jumping about from one breed to another. You can soon engraft the good qualities of a breed upon your herd if you continue using the best sires you can get of the breed you choose. If you jump from one breed to another in choosing your sires you will get nothing.

In conclusion, I would like to impress upon the mind of every one three words—"Feed, weed, breed."

Begin with the cows you now have, feed them better, weed out the poor ones—the unprofitable ones—and be careful in your breeding. I believe these are the highways to success in dairying, or for that matter in beef raising as well, and the man who will walk in them will make a success of his work.

Winter Dairying at Innisfail.

For the last two winters the government creamery at Innisfail has been kept going, so as to test the possibilities of that section of the Territories in the way of winter dairying. This experiment tends to show that even in a very new settlement it is possible to educate the people up to the point of profitable winter dairying. In the winter of 1897-98, from November 1 to March 31, the butter output was 9,914 lbs. For the same term, 1898-99, the output was 17,449 lbs. The November output for the winter just closed was only 21 per cent. greater than in the previous year. But the March output exceeded that of March, 1898, by 167 per cent. The year's output at Innisfail creamery, from May 1, 1898, to March 31, 1899, was about 80,000 lbs., and the prospects for the coming year are still more promising. The winter industry brings in money when there is little else doing, and once this point gets recognized fuller interest will be developed among those western settlers.

The secretary of the Dairy Association received a communication from Prof. J. W. Robertson, asking the association to make an exhibit of Manitoba dairy products at the Paris exhibition. The matter was laid before the members of the executive, and it was decided to make an exhibit.

The Oil Test Churn.

Synopsis of an Address by C. C. Macdonald, at MacGregor, Man.

The oil test churn is an article of machinery used in the creamery where butter is made on what is known as the "cream gathered plan," for the purpose of testing the value of cream and to enable the butter maker to divide the proceeds from the creamery proportionately among the patrons. It has become fashionable in many districts to speak of the oil test question as a vexed question, and every question is a vexed one more or less until it is thoroughly understood. There is no reason why the oil test should not be understood by all, as its operation is simple and easily learned. At the Manitoba Government Dairy School, which is in operation every winter and free to all who live in Manitoba, the operation of the oil test churn is one of the special subjects taught, and every creamery institution should send at least one man every winter to learn this important part of creamery work. By having one man in the community who thoroughly understands the oil test, a great deal of the difficulty between patrons and proprietor would be overcome, as this man could "check up" the drivers and butter maker and give valuable instruction to the patron and all concerned.

In order to make my remarks clear on this subject, I think it would be well to explain first the construction of the oil test churn. It is made like an oblong

box set on a frame, supported by flat iron legs and run by means of a centre crank, so that the box may be violently shaken. It is run by a belt and pulley from the shaft. Inside of this churn are placed what are called cards made of tin. These cards are filled with test tubes; these tubes have a mark on them about five inches from the bottom end. These are the tubes that are used for taking samples of cream from the farms. This churn cannot be revolved as the factory churn is, and as it requires concussion to make the butter separate from the butter milk, the test churn is made to shake violently to produce that concussion, sending the cream from one end of the test tube to the other with all the force possible. Now then, in order to have accurate results from this churn, it must be operated with the greatest care and exactness.

THE CREAM.

The best results will be obtained both with the test and the manufactured butter when the cream from each farm is of a uniform thickness and from cream that tests about 100 by the oil test. The use of the centrifugal cream separator will ensure uniformity in cream, as each patron could set his separator so that they all would produce cream of the same thickness, and no dairy farmer with five or more cows can afford to be without a separator, as they pay for themselves in a very short time.

SAMPLING THE CREAM.

This is a work that the drivers should be specially trained to do. The drivers'

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

The old saying that it is poor policy for anyone to put all his eggs in one basket holds good for the farmer in Manitoba and the Northwest, and he is fast commencing to realize its truth. He is, therefore, like his Eastern brother, partly turning his attention to dairying. But dairying will not pay unless he gets out of it everything there is to be got out of it. This can only be done by, first, having good cows; second, a good Separator; and there is no better than the "DE LAVAL BABY"—it is proving its superiority every day and everywhere. Just notice what a few users say about it:—

Winnipeg, Man., May 1, 1899.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—We have used one of the No. 2 Baby "Alpha" De Laval Cream Separators, and say without hesitation that it has given us entire satisfaction for the last six years that we have used it. We are now skimming the milk from 40 cows without difficulty, and during that time the cost for repairs has been trifling; and have great pleasure in recommending this style of Separator to anyone who wishes to make dairying a success.

Yours very truly,

St. Rustache, Man. MRS. S. LONEY.

Winnipeg, Man., May 1, 1899.

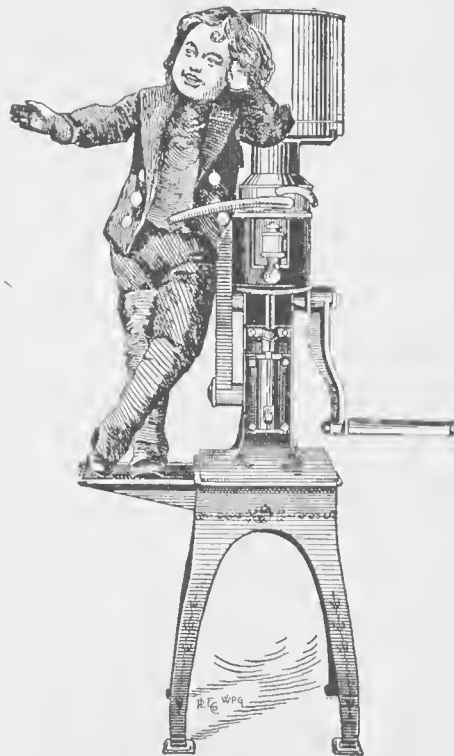
THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—A year ago, after investigating other makes of Separators, I finally concluded to buy a No. 2 De Laval Haud Separator. I have run it ever since, skimming the milk from 15 cows. I take pleasure in saying that it does perfect work, whether the milk is just from the cow or lower temperature; that it is perfect in construction, easily turned, and accomplishes everything that you claim for it. Yours very truly,

THOS. McMILLAN, Esq.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,

236 King Street, WINNIPEG.



pail is used to measure and ascertain the number of inches of cream that he receives from the patron. The cream should be poured about three times from the patron's can to the driver's pail to thoroughly mix it, the last time of pouring should be to deposit the cream in the measuring pail. The rule for the purpose should then be pushed down about the centre of the pail and pulled directly up, and the number of inches noted. Then the sample should be taken. The tube must be filled to the mark and no more or no less. Very great care must be exercised in this, for here is where most of the difficulty in the tests arises. When cream is thick the driver must use his judgment as to how much cream will stick to the tube above the mark and in time run down to fill up to the mark. More cream will stick when it is thick and less when it is thin. Here is one great reason why cream should be supplied that would test about 100. The operation of mixing and sampling as above should be repeated with every measuring pail of cream, and a sample taken at every measuring, even though a dozen samples might have to be taken from a patron. Thorough mixing is absolutely necessary, because the cream in the test tubes must be the same as that which is put into the can to go to the creamery, or the sample taken will be useless, as the butter produced would not churn out as the samples indicate. Here is the main cause of the question being a vexed one.

RIPENING THE SAMPLES.

The butter maker must ripen the cream in the test tubes before churning, just the same as he does the cream for making the butter. Neglect of this will result in the oil test not churning out properly. There is usually about two per cent. of fat left in the butter milk, and the same will be found in the butter milk at the bottom of the oil test tube. This makes them equal, as no shortage could arise from that source. The cream in the tubes may be properly ripened by placing the tubes in water over night at about 65 to 70 degrees Fahr.

CHURNING THE SAMPLES.

This is the work of the butter maker and it is necessary that he should thoroughly understand what he is doing. If the samples do not churn out readily and clearly with one churning, they should be churned until they do come out right, even though it should take a week to do it. It is almost impossible for a butter maker to give the results of the day's work out to the patrons the same day that he receives the cream, as it is not at all likely that the samples will churn out so easily as to enable him to do so with any degree of accuracy. It is better to take plenty of time with the test and be positive about the results than to hurry over it and give a haphazard report and have dissatisfaction among the patrons. During the course of testing it is possible that the samples may have to be heated and cooled repeatedly. This will depend on how the samples are prepared (ripened) for churning. While any cloud remains in the volume of fat in the tube the churning of the sample should be continued, also the heating and cooling may have to be repeated.

READING THE SAMPLES.

This must be done with the accuracy that a chemist would exercise in his scientific work, and plenty of time should be taken to do it correctly. Some creameries have what is known as the Frink Chart for measuring the fat. This chart has a base line at which the bottom of the test tube is placed when the fat is to be read. The operator must be careful in tracing out the lines on the chart and be sure that he does not read above or be-

low the lines reaching to the top and bottom of the fat column. The chart is accurate and a good system to adopt for measuring. Another method is the Burckhard Rule, which is marked in tenths and fractions, and the same care must be exercised with it as with the chart. One inch of cream in the gathering pail, a sample of which tests one inch, or, as it is called, tenths, should churn out one pound of manufactured butter. If nine-tenths, it should churn out nine-tenths of a pound of butter.

Now, in conclusion, thoroughness in mixing, accuracy in sampling, thoroughness in churning the cream, correctness in measuring the fat, are the essential requirements to make the oil test churn a correct test, for certainly it is correct when it is managed correctly in detail.

A Dairy Prize.

On page 494 of our November, 1898, issue, C. C. Macdonald, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, offered a cash prize of \$50 for the best record of a herd of dairy cows in Manitoba. The day for commencing the test was April 1st, 1899, but owing to so few applications coming in, Mr. Macdonald has changed the date of commencing to June 1st, 1899, closing June 1st, 1900. Full particulars can be obtained from the Dairy Superintendent, or by referring to page 494, November, 1898 issue of The Farmer.

Skimmings.

J. Bousfield has started a creamery at Strathclair.

The Newtial creamery started operations on the 1st of May, and received a larger quantity of cream the first gathering than ever before.

W. J. Carlaw, who made butter in the Binscarth creamery last year, will have charge of J. Bousfield's creamery at Portage la Prairie.

The Neepawa creamery having closed out of business for 1899, Alex. Baird, the last year's maker, has been engaged to make for the season at Rapid City.

The Manitoba Dairy Association will hold a local convention at Steinbach on May 23. The speakers will be C. C. Macdonald, Geo. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, and Miss E. Cora Hind, secretary of the association.

J. A. McFeeters, of the Guelph Dairy School, has arrived to take charge of the Churchbridge creamery. From the training and experience Mr. McFeeters comes possessed of, the Churchbridge creamery is sure to turn out a No. 1 hard article.

Provincial Dairy Superintendent C. C. Macdonald held a most successful cheese instruction school at Hochstadt the third week in April, where eight pupils were in attendance. The following week he had a class at Otterburne, where seven pupils were in attendance.

There is a shortage of Cheshire cheese in the English market, and prices have risen correspondingly. It is worth \$5 per cwt. more than Canadian cheese. The cheese in demand is rich, open-meated, slightly acid, and enough of that sort cannot be got to supply the market.

Dairy Bulletin, No. 4, issued in May, 1897, has been reprinted and distributed by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It calls attention to the production of cream on the farm for use in creameries. It should be in the hands of every farmer, and can be had from the Department at Winnipeg.

Prof. Haecker, the well-known dairy authority, declares that there is no greater mistake in dairy feeding than the generally accepted rule that the amount of feed to be fed to a cow depends upon her size. He says there is no such relation between the proper amount of feed to be given and the weight of the animal, but that the true test is what quantity will she consume, digest, assimilate and return to the feeder in the form of milk.

The old North Norfolk Dairying Association is no more. The creamery is now managed by W. B. Gilroy, and opened on the 24th of April and made about 300 lbs. the first week, which was sold for a fancy price. The patrons are paid twice every month in cash, and the prospects of the creamery were never brighter than this spring. Patrons are now being paid 15c. for their cream. The creamery will be known as the Gilroy Creamery.

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CANADIAN-MADE HAND SEPARATORS



Turns easy. Open bowl. Well finished. Most durable. Price reasonable.

Best investment farmers can make. Catalogue free.

DAIRY SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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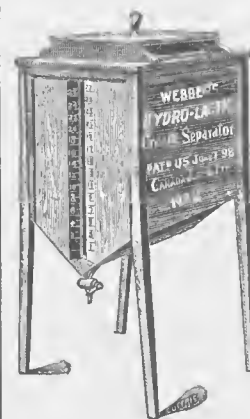
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

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Think of it! A Cream Separator for

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that will do the work of a \$90 machine.

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COMBAULT'S is the only reliable and safe CAUSTIC BALSAM on the market. It is manufactured in France and guaranteed as represented.

When writing mention The Farmer.



Carberry.

A visit to Carberry would not be complete without a look over the fine Shorthorn stock owned by John G. Barron, four miles north of the town. We were especially anxious to see the new additions to the herd. A glance at the cattle, as they enjoyed themselves in their new quarters, was sufficient to convince anyone that Mr. Barron had a lot of very fine animals in his stables. Topsman is still to the fore, in fine bloom and carrying a wealth of flesh. The calves and the young stock by him are such that any man might well be proud of him and them. Lord Stanley 6th is proving a sire worthy of the proud distinction of being sired by the champion at the World's Fair, Chicago. He is in good condition and setting out nicely. But the pride of the lot is the recent purchase at Mr. Isaac's sale of the young imported bull, Nobleman. He is a red one, calved the 22nd of November, 1897, and bred by John L. Reid, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He is got by Clan Alpine, and his dam, Nonpareil Blossom, is descended from Nonpareil 24th, purchased from Mr. Cruickshank by the late Mr. Campbell. Nobleman is a straight, smooth, low set bull of the thick-fleshed sort. He has a well-covered, broad back, the flesh is well let down in the thighs and flanks; he has a well-covered shoulder, has excellent heart girth and possesses a good head. He handles well. We like him, and he is a worthy addition to the other two grand bulls at the head of this herd.

Of the imported heifers that were recently purchased, Rosie 5th and her heifer calf at foot, is a smooth red heifer that we liked very much. She was calved March 5th, 1896 and was bred by the representatives of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Her sire is Emancipator (65447) and her dam Rosie 2nd, by Sittv-ton Sort. Rosie 5th is of the right kind, and is a valuable addition to the herd. She is of the same family as the famous cow, Warfar, that won 135 prizes and the leading championships in England. She has a red heifer calf at foot by Clan Alpine that is a beauty. Another recent purchase is the imported roan cow, Jennv Lind 4th. She was calved January 8th, 1896, and was bred by Sir Arthur Grant, Aberdeenshire. Her sire is Marr, bred by the Duke of Richmond, and her dam Jenny Lind 2nd. She is of noted prize-winning stock, and won first place herself in a class of 15, and championship as best animal in the show at the Cluny Agricultural show in 1898. This speaks for her build and quality. She is in calf to Archer, and will be a hard animal to get over in the show ring. Her last year's calf is thought so much of that the owner won't put a price on it.

Space will not permit us to mention all the thick-fleshed good cows in the herd, but we would like to mention as worthy of more than passing note May Queen 2nd by Barrington Waterloo, one of his own breeding, as being a heavy-fleshed cow and nursing a fine bull calf. Baroness, a 3-year-old by Topsman, is a perfect model of a good well-fleshed Shorthorn. She is in calf to Lord Stanley 6th. Roan Betty 2nd is a nice smooth roan 3-year-old from John Isaac's herd from imported stock on both sides, and due to calve soon. Nonpareil's Beauty 2nd, by Scarlet Velvet, and in calf to Topsman, is another good 3-year-old.

In a bunch of four red 2-year-olds, all by

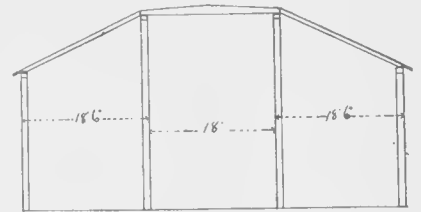
Topsman, a full sister to Baroness stood out as perhaps the best, but the four of them are very even and hard to beat. They have splendid backs and handle well. In an adjoining box stall are five yearling heifers, beauties, four red and one white, evenly covered with thick flesh, good backed, and altogether a superior lot. There were a nice lot of calves in the stable, thick blocky fellows, that speak well for their sires. One of the bull calves is a particularly good fellow, being out of Selina 2nd, purchased at Mr. Isaac's sale last spring. She herself is out of and by imported stock, and her calf is by one of the young bulls imported last spring. A number of young bulls in the stables show the same good qualities that run all through this herd. The Berkshires are doing well, and Lady Shaftesbury, by Prince Albert, is the latest addition to the herd. She comes from Geo. Green, Fairview, is an exceptionally good sow, and should do well for Mr. Barron. All his stock are in fine condition and his beef cattle are gaining rapidly in their comfortable quarters.

Baldur.

In passing through this place, one of our representatives called upon James Strang, breeder of Shorthorns, who lives about two or three miles south of the town. Mr. Strang has been breeding pure-bred stock for about two years, yet he has a few head of very nice stock, including three or four good straight, wide, roomy cows, which are about the right stamp to be profitable breeders. One heifer, rising two, is an unusually large, growthy one. One of his

young bulls was sold recently, but he has another exceptionally neat roan, about ten months old, with a lovely skin and a splendid growthy, thrifty, sleek appearance. He has a very fine, well cut head, a good, straight back, and is well-ribbed, and is, in all, a splendid young fellow. Mr. Strang is, of course, only into Shorthorns in a light way as yet, still, all he has are in excellent shape and are being well handled.

East of Baldur a couple of miles, George Creamer has erected a new barn, which, if not altogether original, in one or two details, is so nearly so that it is of interest.



It is on a stone foundation, and is 55 feet square. The roof at once sets it off as unusual. A section of 18½ feet on either side is shingled in the ordinary way, and on a somewhat flat slope. A plate on either side, 18 feet apart, and set upon two posts on either side, supports the roof. This leaves a section 18 feet wide in the centre, which is set upon joists about a foot wide and cut narrower toward the ends, so as to give a slope of about four inches on this part of the roof. It is intended to use mica roofing on this part. It is supposed that the winds will sweep it clear of snow. The doors are at the end, and there is no definitely laid out barn floor, but, as there are

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We are now running full time and open to buy all HOGS offered. Hogs weighing 150 to 250 lbs. live weight command the highest price.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
PORK PACKERS,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

only four posts inside the barn, the idea is to be able to drive anywhere. Downstairs there are three stables running lengthways. They are unusually wide, as it requires a great deal of ingenuity to divide 55 feet into three stables and utilize all the space well. The stable doors are lined with sheet iron, which is a splendid plan and prevents their swelling all out of shape with dampness from the indoor atmosphere. For ventilation, pipes are made by boarding across the bottom of the two joists above the stables, leaving holes for the air to pass in and out of the stable. These pipes open outside through holes in the outer wall. This is said to give splendid satisfaction. The idea is not new, but it is one of the first places at which we have seen it in actual use.

McGregor.

Your representative called on Hy. Byers, who has a nice little herd of Jerseys, 16 head in all. Nearly the entire lot was bought at the dispersion sale of Jas. Bray, Longburn. At the head is 5-year-old Rover Pogs, of great merit and very dark in color. Celeste Preston, 9 years old, was winner in the milk test, Winnipeg Industrial, 1897. She has not since come in at a date to suit that competition. The 6-year-old Phillipie, with her calf, Lady Preston, 2 years old, and Beauty and Blossom, yearlings, are specially noteworthy, but there is not a poor animal in the lot. Mr. Byers also devotes some attention to potatoes, of which he prefers Early Rose and Wonder of the World.

John Muir, though a farmer, lives in the town, where he keeps about 35 head of grades for dairy purposes. He first tried an Ayrshire strain, but finds Shorthorns more satisfactory. Young stock from his Shorthorn sire are very nice, and he grows over 20 acres of timothy, though wild hay is cheap.

E. Downton is a strong supporter of the local creamery. In five months, from nine cows, he made 1,400 lbs. of butter at the McGregor creamery, besides several dollars cash from the produce after the factory shut down, with a good calf into the bargain. Of late he has been making 25 lbs. weekly from five cows.

The local creamery in Mr. Gilroy's hands will levy not only on the local supporters, but on a considerable number of outsiders along the line of railway.

Westbourne and Longburn.

WALTER LYNCH'S HERD.

A representative of The Farmer dropped in on Walter Lynch a short time ago and found his cattle in fine condition, running around among the bluffs and straw stacks. They have come through the winter in fine shape, and stock from his herd always do well when they get into a farmer's hands. Mr. Lynch has been breeding Shorthorns now for some twenty-seven years and has, without doubt, the oldest established herd in the west.

What For No. the excellent young bull that won second place in the two-year-old class at Winnipeg last year, has been sold to C. C. Castle, Foxton, well-known as a breeder of Holsteins, but who has sold off his dairy stock and is going into beefing cattle instead. This fine bull will make a good head for his new herd. Among the young bulls in Mr. Lynch's herd we found a fine roan calf, eight months old, Gray Hero. He is a well-developed, all-round good one and will yet be heard from. Grizette, a twin with Gray Hero, is one of the best young heifers we have seen. Mr. Lynch showed a fine pair of twin bull calves last year at Winnipeg. This makes the second pair. Evidently he must be going in for a strain of cattle that produce twins. Another 11

months old red bull calf is an exceptionally good one, while others somewhat younger were to be seen, possessing qualities that make the stock of this farm sought after.

Among his cows there are so many good ones, the herd numbering about 60 head, that space will not permit us to speak of them all. We would like, however, to mention Rosette 11th, Joanna 2nd, Waterwitch and Ruby as being in excellent condition, and cows of which any breeder might be proud. They are of the thick-fleshed, good-doing sort that make profitable returns for their owner. Among the young heifers a trio of roans took our fancy. They are Vivian, Enid and Rosette 14th. They are all over two years old and are of the thick-fleshed, straight, easily sold kind. They are, however, only a sample of the good quality of this, the oldest herd in the west.

JAS. BRAY'S HERD.

The next point we visited was the comfortable farm buildings of James Bray at Longburn. A fine illustration of these buildings was given on page 143 of the April issue, 1898. Mr. Bray had just returned from the east with a large importa-

tion of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, and we were glad of the opportunity to see what he had purchased. We found that he had purchased some 13 head of Shorthorns and two young Yorkshire sows. The young bull he brought up is Lord Lossie. He is from the herd of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., where Caithness, his sire, came from to Premier Greenway's farm. That Caithness is his sire is a sufficient guarantee of his quality, and an inspection of him shows that he possesses the form and thick, heavy fleshing qualities of his illustrious sire. He is a dark red in color, handles well and will make a good bull. His dam is Lovely Queen 16th.

For the female stock that Mr. Bray has brought out we have nothing but praise. He has shown great wisdom in his choice of animals, having secured all two and three year old heifers in calf. They are a uniform lot, all of the thick-fleshed, blocky sort, with well-covered backs, and possessing good handling qualities. With such a fine lot of heifers as foundation stock, Mr. Bray should soon have a herd noted for quality and excellence of a very high order. He evidently believes in laying the right

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kind of a foundation when starting a herd, for it is quality that counts, and though he may have had to pay good prices for his stock, he will be saved years of breeding up that would have been necessary had he purchased inferior animals, because they were cheaper. In no place does a man show his common sense so plainly as in the purchase of foundation stock.

From the Maple Lodge herd he gets a number of heifers, all possessing the thick-fleshing qualities for which that herd is famous. Four of these heifers are: Lovely Queen 23rd, red; Lovely Queen 22nd, roan; Duchess Jane 16th, red, and Minnie Blyth, dark red in color. These heifers are all in calf to an imported bull, Knuckle Duster. From D. Birrill, Greenwood, he got two excellent heifers with their calves. Crimson Gem 5th, a red 3-year-old, with lots of quality, has a fine red roan, 4 months old, heifer calf at foot, Crimson Gem 6th, sired by Duke of Gloster, that promises to be a good one. The other one, Minnie Warrior 5th, another 3-year-old, a good milker, also has a 4 months old red and white heifer calf, Minnie Warrior 7th, at foot, by an imported bull, Glen Campbell; all four were bred by Mr. Birrill. Other purchases were: Ruby Derocher, a dark red 2-year-old, with a well-covered loin, bred by Wm. Paterson, Denfield, Ont.; Maiden Star 4th, bred by Alex. Burns, Rockwood, Ont., an all-round good one, possessing great heart girth. Stella of Longburn, a fine well-covered, broad-backed roan of high merit, and Portage Bell, a smooth, good handling 2-year-old that Mr. Bray considers rather the best of the bunch.

A turn through Mr. Bray's hog pen revealed some very fine Yorkshires. In one pen we found five young sows, one of which took first place at Winnipeg last year as best pig under six months. One of her companions would now give her a close run for first place, and all are of high merit. Another sow, Nancy 2nd's Maid, 19 months old, a long deep-bodied sow, is suckling a very fine litter of pigs. So also is his 3-year-old sow, Milly 4th, and is a beauty herself as well. His stock boar, Snowman 2nd, a yearling, has proved himself a capital sire, judging by his stock. Two other young boars, Lord Minto, a six months' old pig, bred by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, and Oak Lodge Jacko, same age, bred by J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., are promising young pigs.

THOS. MCCARTNEY'S HERD.

While at Longburn we paid a visit to the farm of Thos. McCartney. He has a section of land, with good buildings erected on it. At the time of our visit he had just returned from a trip to Scotland, so we were not surprised to find a nice lot of Ayrshire cattle among his stock. At the head of his herd is a useful four-year-old bull, David, of Wm. Smith's breeding, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Some of his female stock are also from the same firm. He has a yearling bull coming on to take the place of the old one. He is Kilmarnock Lad, a red and white one of very great promise. Among his cows are Lass o' Gowrie, by Gurta's Duke, out of Edith. She is of choice breeding, in good condition and a most useful cow. Her half-sister, Bonnie Jean, by Manitoba Lad, is a pretty red and white 2-year-old heifer, the making of a most serviceable cow. Rosy Lee III, another 4-year-old, while not possessing quite the size of some of the others, is an exceptionally good milker. Another good milker is Edith, by Burford (588). She is a large roomy cow and has been a most successful breeder, having always dropped strong, thrifty calves. Among the young stock we noticed two very fine young calves.

S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, has been appointed a member of the Provincial Board of Health.

Morris.

There is something of a quiet boom about Morris at the present time. The re-adjustment some three or four years ago of certain municipal difficulties, together with the opening up of new portions of country, are amongst the reasons for this. One of our representatives was in that district recently and was told by a reliable farmer that for ten years (from '85 to '95) he had scarcely known of a single quarter section changing hands, whereas since the last-named year there were only about one or two farmers who have not made deals in real estate. Besides purchases made by resident farmers and their sons, there have been a good many new men who have moved from Dakota and the east, and the land about Lowe Farm is being taken very fast. There are also quite a number who are locating along the Morris river, and a lot of building is proposed for the coming summer.

There are some respects in which this district has been rather slow in moving. The foreign element which has been scattered through it has not helped very fast in its development. Then the absence of stone, sand and gravel has hindered very materially the building of strong and permanent buildings. In spite of this there are some pretty fair buildings being planned for. Prominent among the farm improvements for the past year is the magnificent new residence of J. L. Lawrie, about three miles northwest of the town.

Then in the line of stock improvements there has been but very little move. To be sure, there are some pretty good horses, but the cattle and pigs which we saw about Morris were not, as a rule, up to the standard of a good many other parts of the province. There seems to be some move, however, in this respect and a number of the farmers are contemplating the purchasing of pure-bred sires for use on their herds the coming season. We would like to see some one or two really good, wideawake pure-bred stock breeders start into business on some of the new farms which are being opened up. There should not be any trouble in finding a local demand for much of the product of the herds, and, besides, the effect in the way of example would be very great. Then, too, by judicious selection, not only would the results from stock-raising be better, but there would be more advantage taken of the proposed creamery. J. L. Lawrie has a small herd of very fine Galloways, and these are about the only pure-bred animals amongst the farmers. There is no doubt that this district is more especially a wheat district, but a little more good stock would certainly be quite an advantage.

One farmer at Lowe Farm talks of putting in about 100 acres of flax this coming season.

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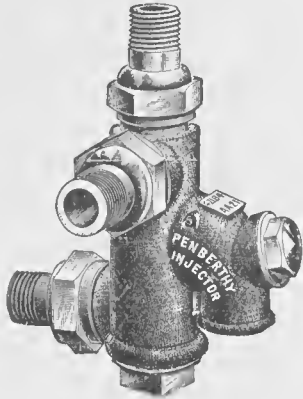
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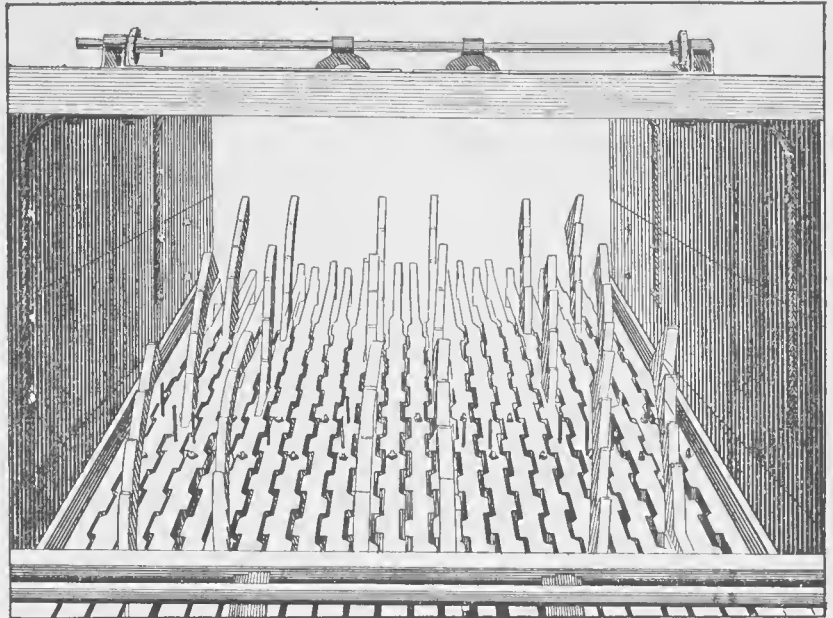


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Cultivation Before Sowing on Fallow.

Weed Inspector Braithwaite sends us the following record of his experience a few years ago in the spring management of his summer fallow, which, as he well says, carries its own teaching along with it. This fallow showed up as thousands of acres are sure to do in a week or two all over the country, green leaves peeping through everywhere, mostly annuals, and more to follow. He sowed half the field in the ordinary way, that is harrowed, drilled in the seed with a chain following the drill, then harrowed once or twice after that. He then quit for a week to do some more urgent work. By this time the field was green with weeds. He put on the old broadcast seeder, gave it a double stroke to cut up the weeds and seeded as before. At harvest time the last sown was an even crop and quite as early as the first, which was crowded down by the weeds and when it did get good root it stooled, only too late for any good.

It took the same amount of twine and labor to cut both lots. He sold direct from the threshing machine. From the early crop he had 21 bus. of No. 2 Hard, sold at 54c., or \$11.34 per acre.

From the lot cultivated for weeds there came 30 bus. of No. 1 Hard, sold at 57c., or \$17.10 per acre, and a much smaller seeding from the weed crop. The extra labor he puts at 25c. per acre, and now thinks the object lesson supplied by his experience well worthy the attention of every man who has a summer fallow break ready, as he thinks, for the seed. There may be perennials, as well as annuals, in that land, and to cut them beneath the surface, will hold them in check till the grain gets the start, while the annuals will be done for altogether. To use sound seed, not too sparingly, and put it 1½ to 2 inches deep after the surface cultivation he earnestly contends for. This will be a busy and late season, but he still has confidence in the benefit and ultimate profit to be gained by following out his directions. If you cannot see your way to do all your fallow in his way, try a part and next spring you can take the course your own experience proves to be most profitable.

—The French farmers of St. Leon, Man., want to make an exhibit of Manitoba honey at the Paris exhibition next year.

Upto Date Farm Implements.

Charles Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, sends The Farmer a very strong recommendation of the Campbell Sub-Surface Packer and the Hallock Anti-Clog Weeder. He has no interest in the sale of these implements except for their suitability to do the work they are meant to do. His past experience and observation have satisfied him that a well-compacted seed bed is of great value. The principle of the packer has been long understood, and acted on both in England and Manitoba. In England the press wheels were so made that they could be adjusted to any width of furrow and had a seeding attachment that put all kinds of seed right in the groove made by the wheels. The firmly pressed track ensured capillary attraction from below of the needed moisture and the loose mould left by the harrows prevented unprofitable evaporation. With our very limited summer rainfall it is of immense importance to keep these two points in view.

The main reason why stubble does not rot here is that the earth is too dry and open, and recognizing this, Mr. Braithwaite, ten years ago, built an extra heavy roller to follow his plows. But he thinks this latest invention the best for the purpose he has ever seen. If a farmer has a good roller already and a spade or disc harrow, they will serve the purpose fairly well, but where there is money to spend on improved implements this packer is worth getting. It would be worth still more with a seeding attachment along the line of the old English implement already referred to. For use after all spring plowing this packer is bound to pay its way.

The use of light harrows in breaking up and destroying newly germinated weeds in grain crops has been familiar for years to all good farmers. But the weeder is a marked improvement on the light harrow. For beginners, Mr. Braithwaite would recommend a heavy set of harrows and a weeder. He suggests that it would be well for farmers' institutes to try and arrange with the agents for these implements for the purchase of one or two to begin with, to be followed by larger orders as their value was confirmed by actual test in the districts where they are wanted.

The Dufferin Agricultural Society has by a majority resolved not to hold a summer fair at Carman this year.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

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WINNIPEG, MAY 5, 1899.



THE FUTURE OF LAND OWNING.

Twenty years ago the very best land in Manitoba could hardly be given away. It was thought a great hit by our then public advisers, when a few hundred German-Russians were settled on the rich plain between Emerson and Gretna, where a plow furrow could be run 40 miles without encountering stick or stone. If they had not been ignorant foreigners, they would never have stayed on that naked plain, where no "white man" could live through one winter. It was about the same time that the Portage Plains were left behind by the shrewd Canadians, who pushed out to find at Gladstone a "paradise," as one of the early settlements out that way was called in all seriousness. From then till now rival political parties have quarrelled, in and out of parliament, about which of them had been most successful in giving away the country by wholesale.

Our system of bonusing railroads by enormous land grants has operated strongly in the same direction. Free grant land brings settlers, and they in turn add value to the uncounted acres owned by railroad corporations. In those early days the homesteaders were most of them men of kindred speech and blood, with whom social

and religious and business intercourse were easy and in the main pleasant. But to-day we are importing by wholesale from some of the most primitive and unadventurous peoples of the old world, and doing all in our power to make their early years of settlement easy and pleasant. Storekeepers, railroad companies, implement agents and statesmen are jubilant over the crowds of foreigners who come to take for nothing the last corner worth living on of Western Canada.

After that has been achieved, what next? At present, when a farming community becomes overcrowded, the younger ones hive off and begin life anew, say at Swan River, or, as with the Mennonites, in the kindred settlement at Rosthern, where, beside pioneers of their own people, they are settling with good prospects. But everybody cannot be a pioneer, and we find that in Rhineland and Carberry and Portage districts the land got for nothing twenty years ago is now worth an average of \$20 an acre. The immigration from the States south of us is another proof of the growing appreciation of land following successful settlement. We learn from the best authorities that settlement right where we are is immensely successful, and if that is so, land that is being now given away by hundreds of thousands of acres to railroad speculators and Galicians and Doukhobors, will be relatively as valuable as in our own best districts, in fact more so, as there will be no more lying idle along its margin, as is the case to-day. What do these things portend? Certainly this, to begin with. That the farmer who now thinks himself the most miserable, downtrodden, ill-paid drudge in the community will then be one of the most enviable class in a great and prosperous nation, with enough land to ensure a comfortable independence and a home that any wise man would be proud of.

Our great cities are already felt to be sadly overcrowded. The expense of city living is double what it costs in the country. Degradation and consequent misery are inevitable as population gets crowded together. The strength of Britain in the past is due to the fact that so large a proportion of her population, rich and poor, was rooted to the soil. Even to-day there is a kindlier feeling between the working plowman and the duke who owns the estate than between the factory hand and his employer. We don't want noblemen as our future landowners here, but stout farmers, who shall make homes by the thousand, that children and grand-children shall grow up in, leading wholesome and homely lives, rich, not so much in money as in the wealth that money cannot buy. The real strength of this new country will not be in the aggregation of masses of people in great centres, but in the multiplication of country homes, where intellectual and moral faculties grow in well balanced vigor and fruitfulness. Land is bound to grow in money value as it never has before, but it has much more than money value, if we were only wise enough to see it.

—Some farmers won't take a good farm paper because they think they know all about farming themselves. These men should take a farm paper for the rest of the family to read. The rising generation like to read, and they might learn something from such a paper.

—The Batoche district is being visited with a very severe attack of what seems an aggravated form of blackleg, though that disease seldom shows up so early in the season. One settler lost, within a month, 100 out of 140 head. Other settlers have had similar losses. Government veterinarians have gone out to investigate. Blackleg seldom attacks any but young cattle, but this attacks cows of all ages, as well as young stock, and is rapidly fatal.

THE FARMER AS A TREE PLANTER.

The problem of awakening interest in tree planting is a difficult one. Yet is it a most important one for our wind-swept prairies. Perhaps the greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the carelessness or disrespect of tree life inherent in our natures. Most of us were brought up in what was once a forest country. There a tree was an obstacle to success, and down it had to come. Children were thus brought up with the idea that trees were cumberers of the ground and only to be tolerated so long as they were not in the way. This disregard of the laws of nature has caused serious damage to many older settled portions of this continent by over-clearance. We see the same spirit at work in the west, where in some places miles of timber along the river banks have been cut down for firewood and no attempt made to replace it. What are we going to do when this supply is exhausted?

Not many venture to solve this question. It is left alone, and all drift along hoping that something will turn up when that time comes. The government is making some effort along the line of preserving some of the little timber we have. But outside of this, tree planting is something which concerns every individual in Western Canada, and it is high time we awaken to this fact and act accordingly. The prime object of a shelter belt is protection and comfort. We need not dwell here on the beneficial influences of shelter belts. We know only too well what they are on a stormy day. Then why not have one around every set of farm buildings?

We are only passing through life once; let us take time to make home attractive and more homelike by planting trees both for ornament and shelter. It don't take many years to change the bare treeless lawn around the house into a shaded grove. Remember, too, we plant not for ourselves alone, but for our children. Ten acres set out as a forest plantation, besides affording shelter for the farm home, is an investment that will return big interest from a financial point of view in years to come. It will also solve the firewood problem. It would not be wise to plant out so large an acreage all at once. Do a little each year.

The best way to improve the present condition is to create a sentiment in favor of tree planting. Teach the children early to respect trees and to plant them, and they will for ever after be interested in them. School teachers can also help in this. Above all, we must take an interest ourselves in tree planting and set the example. It only requires the determination on our part to do it, as the expense is small and only labor is required. Plant all the trees you can every year and convert the bare, cheerless stopping places on our fertile prairies into comfortable shaded homes.

—Prof. J. W. Robertson expects to visit the creameries in the west at the end of this month or beginning of June. He will probably be able to say what is to be done by the Department about illustration and poultry fattening stations for the western provinces.

—Ten thousand acres of the land set apart by early legislation for the benefit of the University of Manitoba, and lying south of the Assiniboine, opposite Portage la Prairie and High Bluff, have been put on the market. This is the first instalment of the University's land grant to be put on the market. W. S. Garrioch, Portage la Prairie, is the agent for the sale of these lands, and already reports a lively enquiry for all the best lots.

Live Stock Impounded.**Lost.**

Carberry, Man.—One dark brown mare, rope halter on neck, branded on left shoulder. Reward. R. White.

Neepawa, Man.—One yearling filly, light cream color; one yearling horse, dark bay; one grey mare, 10 years old. Reward. R. Johnston.

Wawanesa, Man.—Nine horses. Reward. R. J. Nelson.

Estray.

Didsbury, Alta.—One bay mare, branded M C on right hip. A. E. Vance.

Innisfail, Alta.—One 4-year-old red steer, muley, notch under right ear and hole in the same. Jas. McLean, 18, 35, 27 w. 4.

Summerberry, Assa.—One entire colt, 2 years old, black, three white feet. W. J. Fleming.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, May 6th, 1899.

In many ways the present season promises to be one of great advancement throughout the west. The great influx of new settlers along with the extension of our railway systems, will mean good business for our merchants, who, one and all, are feeling the improvement in trade. The only cloud on the horizon is the backwardness of the season. It is getting late, and the area of wheat in some sections will no doubt be curtailed, but the acreage on the whole will be larger than ever before on account of so many new settlers coming in. If the backward spring forces farmers to make a somewhat larger seeding of coarse grains and fodder crops, and are thereby enabled to keep more stock and to winter them better, the backward season will be a blessing in disguise and only another of nature's plans to drive unthinking men from all wheat growing into more diversified farming.

Wheat.

The stiffened prices quoted in our last issue, caused by reports of damage to the winter wheat crop of the U. S. have not been maintained. May wheat, quoted at 71½ to 73c. Chicago, closed weaker yesterday and has made another drop to-day. Better weather in the States and heavy shipments from Argentina have led to this decline. Fort William, Tuesday, was quoted 72 to 72½c. normal. Very little business has been done since, the great strike of grain shovellers at Buffalo having paralyzed the lake freight trade. The first fleet of the season, about 50 grain-loaded vessels, gave the strikers a chance to catch their employers foul, and much loss to assurers, owing to heated grain, is likely to follow. No settlement is in sight so far, and till something is done all export business will be at a standstill. This strike may do something to turn part of the trade into Canadian channels.

Oats

On Winnipeg markets are about the old figures, 33c. to 35c., but there is a likelihood of further deliveries from the country, though these will not break present quotations. There are many more horses in the country to feed and no surplus in sight.

Barley.

Nominal at 33c. to 35c. per 48 lbs.

Bran, \$10; shorts, \$12; flax seed, 80c. and scaree.

Potatoes, 60c.; may go higher.

Horses.

Prices keep up wonderfully well considering the number of horses brought into the province. The shortness of the season will now, no doubt, tend to keep

up prices. Good horses are worth from \$100 to \$150.

Cattle.

Trade rather quiet, only about enough fat cattle offering to meet the local demand. Choice cattle are worth 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound.

Stockers are beginning to move quite freely. Yearlings are worth from \$12 to \$16 and 2-year-olds from \$18 to \$22.

Sheep and Hogs.

The market for sheep is quiet at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Spring lambs bring a good price.

Hogs are scarce and bring 4¾c. off the cars.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Nothing doing until the product of the creameries come in the market. Worth about 19c. to 20c. at Winnipeg.

Dairy.—No demand for low grades. Choice tubs and rolls bring from 13c. to 14c. delivered in Winnipeg. Choice parchment covered bricks from separator cream 16c.

Cheese.—Stocks light and prices 10c. to 10½c., according to size.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry and game very scarce. Chickens are worth 85c. per pair alive and dressed 15c. per pound.

Eggs are falling rapidly, 10c. to 11c., delivered in Winnipeg, is the going price.

On page 294 of this issue attention was drawn to the mischievous effect on shade tree importations caused by recent legislation against the San Jost scale. As we go to press we are gratified to learn by telegraphic advices from Ottawa that for six weeks, dating from May 1st, the importations of cottonwood plants from the States of North and South Dakota will be permitted for the benefit of farmers who wish to use them as wind breaks. This permission applies to the customs port of Brandon only, and in the circumstances the best advice we can offer our readers is to rush in their orders to H. L. Patmore, the Brandon nurseryman, who, we doubt not, will do his best to fill all orders entrusted to him. It might be possible for Winnipeg and Virden deal-

ers to fill orders, but there is less risk of delay if the course we indicated is taken. Don't miss a mail if you want the trees.

—The other day a man, who has been through the Mennonite settlements lately, tells us that the cows are very thin this spring. He says that the Germans say they do not understand why their cows are so thin, for they have fed them plenty of hay and grain. But, he says, when I look at their horses, fat and full of life, I tell them that their cows must have poor teeth, or there were holes in the boxes from which the cows ate their grain. It is the same all over, the cows get the worst of it.

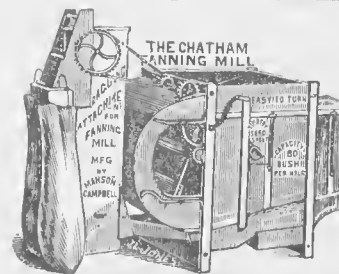
HAVE YOU . . .

PEEL'S Horse & Cattle Food

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER?

Will do your stock more good than any condition food on earth. Hundreds say so. If your dealer does not keep it, write

R. H. PEEL - WINNIPEG.



CHATHAM FANNING MILLS For our Cousins in the U. S.

The unparalleled success and demand for our Mills in the Dominion of Canada has led to the establishment of a branch manufactory in Detroit, Michigan. That our Mills are equally successful in pleasing our patrons in the United States as in Canada is shown by many expressions of appreciation, of which the following is a sample:—

Hallock, Minn., Sept. 12, 1898.

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Having bought one of your Chatham Fanning Mills, with Bagger, and after giving it a good trial, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it. It cleans dirty grain to perfection, separating wheat from oats and taking wild oats and mustard from wheat.

Yours respectfully, C. W. JOHNSON.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

BEFORE you BEGIN

to paint anything, a hitching post or a house, a barn door or a parlor floor, see that you have the right paint for that particular purpose. No paint has ever been made equally good for painting everything—buggies and houses and furniture. The greatest triumph of modern paint-making is the making of a different paint that looks best and wears best for each class of painting. It has taken years to find out just what ingredients and what proportions are needed for each. Each must be ground and mixed by special machinery with the utmost skill and accuracy. If you go by the labels on the cans of

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

you are sure of getting the best that can be made for your purpose. They have a reputation of 30 years' success, and every can is fully guaranteed. Our little book on painting will help you—it is free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Paint and Color Makers.

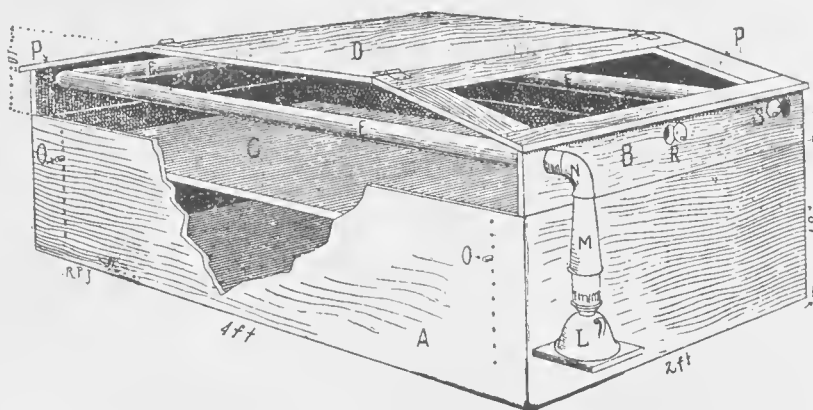
Canadian Dept., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.



Home-Made Brooder.

Where chickens are hatched in an incubator a brooder, or "mother," is, of course, necessary to care for them after they come out of the incubator. It has, however, extended beyond this, its first use. It is now used very largely in raising chickens hatched under hens. The chickens from quite a number of hens, particularly if they come out about the same time, can all be gathered into the brooder and cared for there much easier and generally with less loss than when left with a hen. The hen can sit again, if she will, or made to begin laying, and thus contribute to the general funds.

Brooders can be had from any reliable firm advertising them, and perhaps this would be the safer way for a person having no experience with one, as they would get that experience with a machine guaranteed to work. Having gained this experience and an idea of the principle of an incubator, home-made ones might be tried. But to those who do not want to go to the expense of purchasing a brooder, we have pleasure in reproducing the following description, with an illustration, given by O. L. Clark in the Reliable Poultry Journal.



This brooder is made in two sections—the top and the bottom. The bottom part (A) is 2 feet wide by 4 feet long and is 18 inches high. The top (B) is of the same dimensions as the bottom, with the exception of the height, which is 6 inches at the end and 10 inches at the middle (D).

"The whole top lifts off, so that the brooder can be cleaned.

"The slanting parts (P) of the top have a glass let in and they are hinged to the middle part (D), so they may be lifted, allowing the chickens to be easily cared for. I use window fasteners to hold the top and bottom together. Hooks would do.

"The floor (C) is a loose fit, so it can be moved up and down according to the size of the chicks. It is held in place by a row of holes 4 inches from each end, with wooden plugs (O) inserted. There is a slide door in the end opposite the lamp. This door is large enough to reach to the floor when it is let down. One-half of the door slides up, the other down, and by this arrangement I do not have an open space under the floor when it is only half down.

"I used 2-inch galvanized pipe, such as is used on houses, for the hot-air pipes (E), with a round elbow (N) for the lamp chimney (M) to fit into. By letting the pipe run through the brooder and come out of the other side of the same end there is no danger of smoke and gas from the lamp to get into the brooder and suffocate the

chicks. I put a piece of tin that just fitted the inside of the top section (cross ways) and 18 inches wide on top of the pipe, with a curtain hung in front of it to almost touch the floor. This makes the hover. The tin forces the heat down on the chicks' backs.

"Any kind of a tin lamp will do to heat the brooder. The lamp shelf is made to drop like a table leaf, letting the lamp drop away from the chimney, which should be of tin or galvanized iron. I use one-half pint of oil in twenty-four hours, and I find that by almost closing the end of the return pipe it heats better and uses less oil. I close this by means of a tin slide attached to the outside of the brooder. R is a ventilator."

We might add that the principle of a brooder consists of some simple heating device, either hot water or hot air (in this brooder it is hot air) in a closed chamber, with a "hover" in it to imitate the hen. This is generally a piece of thick flannel, slashed at the bottom edge so the chicks can get under it, and hung from the ceiling of the brooder. Anyone handy with tools can make a brooder like this from a large packing box. It is an indoor brooder and must be kept in a shed or the wind will blow the lamp out. To make an outdoor brooder, it would require a jacket all round it, including the lamp.

Professor Robertson told the farmers at Sussex, N. B., that it was the intention of the government to establish two chicken-fattening stations in each of the Maritime provinces.

A representative of The Farmer dropped in on Win. Anderson, Brandon, and had a look at his Black Cochins. They are a fine lot, large and healthy. His breeding pen consists of a cock and six hens. In Partridge Cochins he also has a pen of six hens and a cock. This breed of fowl are well worthy the pride he takes in them. Though not so popular in Manitoba as some of the other breeds, they are a very useful one and deserve more attention at the hands of farmers. Those who have them find they stand the winter as well as other breeds, and some say better. Mr. Anderson has a nice breeding pen of Houdans, six hens with a good cock. A nice pair of White Polish are worthy of more than passing mention. He has recently added a pen of Pit Games and has a nice lot of Pekin Bantams.

A. Mutter, of Brandon, has a lot of fine fowl. We were particularly well pleased with his breeding pen of Light Brahmas, containing 12 hens. These are good useful birds and stand the winters well. His breeding pen of White Rocks consists of 8 good birds. Perhaps the best in the lot is his breeding pen of Dorkings. It consists of 11 hens and a cock, and really they are an extra good lot. He speaks very highly of them and their ability to do well in this country. When we remember that they are the leading breed of England, we can safely predict good things of them.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

UNCONQUERABLE.

My noted strain of Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Black Spanish have again proved their superiority, winning at the Brandon Poultry Show, February, '99, 15 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 Silver Cups and Gold Medal; also \$5 sweepstake for 4 highest-scoring birds in the Show. I exhibited 39 birds, with an average score of 94½ points per bird. A record like the above was never equalled in Manitoba. I have mated up the finest pens of the above varieties that can be found in America. Eggs from these grand pens \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. B. P. Rock Eggs \$2 per 13. No more White Wyandotte Eggs for sale. Have all orders that I can possibly fill. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTEL & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.** These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

BUY WINTER LAYERS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen No. 1. Were purchased and selected by Judge L. G. Jarvis, of Guelph. Eggs \$2.50 for 13.

Pen No. 2. Eggs \$1.50 for 13.

I am importing ANCONAS, the greatest winter layers known. A limited number of sittings at \$5 per 13 after April 25th.

ANCONA POULTRY YARDS, Box 562, Winnipeg.

B. P. ROCKS WINTER LAYERS.

Over 2000 Eggs from 41 pullets in January, February and March, 1898. I can supply EGGS for HATCHING from the above First-class Stock at \$2 per setting. Special prices for Incubator Eggs. I can guarantee a large percentage of fertile eggs.

A few good breeding Cockerels for sale.

E. B. LEMON,

care of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man.,

Breeder of Exhibition B.P. Rocks, S.L. Wyandottes and B.R. Game Bantams. I have mated this season four pens of B.P. Rocks and two of Wyandottes. Pen A in B.P. Rocks mated for cockerels; pen headed by imported cock. Pen B mated for pullets, and headed by 1st prize cockerel at Man. Poultry Ass. Show at Brandon in Feb. Pen C mated for pullets, and headed by an imported cockerel from which I look for grand results. Pen D mated for cockerels, and headed by my ideal cockerel scoring 92½ by Judge Shellabarger at Brandon, the highest scoring B.P. Rock in the Show. Wyandottes mated for best results. Can furnish Eggs from the above pens at \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26. If you want the best at fair prices, here they are. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.

If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,

696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Scratchings.

If a flock of hens is not doing well the fault generally lies with their owner and the care they get.

Sow a little rape for the poultry. They are very fond of it, and it makes excellent green food for them.

At a recent meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association it was decided to revise the constitution and by-laws in such a way as to make the association of more interest and value to all the poultrymen of Western Canada.

One pound of meat is worth several pounds of grain for making eggs. With one of the hand bone-cutters, costing only a few dollars, one can easily cut meat and bone for a large flock of hens, as they need it only three times a week.

Scaly legs are caused by a parasite which grows under the scales on the shanks of fowl. A dressing of coal oil will have a wonderful effect in killing the parasites. A second application may be necessary, but that will surely fix the trouble.

A French scientist has been experimenting with hatching double-yolked eggs. His conclusions show that it is not always the double-yolked egg which produced twin chickens. In fact, his test shows that more frequently than not the very opposite is the case.

An even and nicer lot of White Rocks it will be hard to find than those of T. M. Percival's, Brandon. He has about 25 in all, and is very proud of them, as well he might be, for it was a pen from this lot that won the Lieutenant-Governor's challenge cup this year at Brandon. Mr. Percival was unfortunate lately in losing his old cock bird in a fight with a younger one.

Waldo F. Brown, a well-known writer in American papers, says that over one-fifth of his cash income came from his poultry yard during the season of 1898. He started January 1 with 120 hens and 6 ducks, and his sales of eggs amounted to \$78.80; of ducks to \$41; duck eggs for hatching, \$5; and a small amount of poultry sold, making a total of \$127.95. This was besides all the eggs and poultry used by his family. He had also increased his flock by about 60 young pullets and 40 ducks.

A turn through A. J. Carter's poultry yards at Brandon showed us that he has some very fine stock. His pen of Barred Plymouth Rock hens is a good one and is headed by a cockerel scoring 91½ points. Several of the hens are high scorers, too. In Black Minorcas he has a very good pen of eight hens, which should give him satisfactory results. We were particularly pleased with a trio of S. C. Brown Leghorns. His S. L. Wyandotte pen is an extra good one of nine hens. It contains hens that scored 90, 91 and 91½, and a pullet 92. The pen is headed by a cockerel scoring 91. This should be very satisfactory.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2 for 13, from 1st Prize stock in Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns. Also some A1 S. L. Wyandotte stock for sale. Sixteen birds (scored by Shellabarger) scored from 88 to 93½. Only three scored less than 90 points. A. J. Carter, Brandon, Man.

90 Varletta Choice Poultry. Eggs, Pigeons, German Hares. Described in a natural colored 60 page book, 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

EGGS! EGGS!

BLACK MINORCAS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, 1899, I won on Minorcas—1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Breeding Pen. Wyandottes—1st Cock, 2nd Hen, 1st and 2nd Pullets. Minorcas, best Pen, \$3; 2nd Pen, \$2. Wyandottes and Black-breasted Red Bantams, \$2.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS

Importer and breeder of

Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, S. L. Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Eggs \$2 per setting.

T. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, MAN.

The Reliable Poultry Yards,

12TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

Importers and breeders of standard bred poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

of the following varieties at \$1.50 per 13: L. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, Indian Games, S. C. W. Leghorns, and Buff Pekin Bantams. All my prize-winners are in the above pens. W. and S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns, eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. Also Golden Pheasants but no eggs. No stock for sale until after breeding season.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 299.

J. TODD & CO.

Breeders of pure Stock in the following lines of Poultry:—

Barred and Buff P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Black Langhans. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26.

Stock for Sale. Will help customers to get any other Stock required.

J. TODD & CO., 457 Henry St., Wpg.

THE "ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

W. A. Pettit, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

EGGS for HATCHING from high-class SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—

Pen No. 1, a choice mating - \$2 for 13
Pens No. 2 and 3 - \$1 for 13

B. P. ROCKS, \$1 for 13. A few S. C. W. LEGHORNS for sale, male and female.

BLACK AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

HOUDANS & RED GAME BANTAMS.

Eggs from above stock \$2 per 13. Have also a few choice Embden Geese and Cochins Cockerels, as well as Pekin Bantams. The above stock took 33 prizes at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1899.

W. Anderson, Box 368, Brandon, Man.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY & PET STOCK.

Buff Rocks, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Game, Black Red Game and Golden Seabright Bantams. Eggs from all of above stock at \$2 for 13. Also Pigeons—Black Fans, Black Carriers, Blue-pied Pouters, Short-faced Tumblers, Oriental Frills, Homers, Red and Black Jacobins, and Guinea Pigs.

H. W. Balla, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Eggs for Hatching.

White Wyandottes, \$2 per 13. Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns and Black Javas, \$1.50 per 13 for balance of season. A limited number of Embden Geese eggs at 40c. each. 200 prizes in five years. Exhibited 24 birds at Brandon's late Show—prizes on 19; also two specials, including Silver Cup for best exhibit in American Class.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man.

B. Plymouth Rocks.

When in need of Eggs for Hatching, don't forget that we can supply you with them at \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26. Our 18th Annual Circular and Price List is free, and fully describes our stock. You have but to address me.—F. H. Shellabarger, Box 57, West Liberty, Iowa, U.S.A.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, February, 1899, won on Houdans 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special for best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Have also grand pen Golden Wyandottes. Eggs from either breed \$2 per 13. Choice stock for sale. Address—S. Wiae, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

B. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Hawkins' strain. Have two choice breeding pens Eggs at \$2 per 13.

Carberry Poultry Yards. Wm. Atkin, Box 27.

WHITE P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

Winner of the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup and Gold Medal, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1899, for best Pen any breed. Eggs from the above birds \$2 per doz.

T. M. PERCIVAL, Brandon, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following varieties of Standard-bred poultry—B. P. Rocks, White & Brown Single Comb Leghorns, \$1 per Sitting. White-face Black Spanish, Black Langhans, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, \$2 per Sitting per 13 Eggs. Toulouse Goose Eggs, 40c. each. Imperial Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 per 11. Fertility guaranteed.

RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS, HOLLAND, MAN.

John Longmore, Prop. Correspondence solicited.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, SILVER GREY DORKINGS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS \$2 per 13. The above birds are all of the very best stock, winning 10 prizes at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1899. The Dorkings have never been beaten.

A. MUTTER, Brandon, Man.

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Houdans and Pekin Ducks.

Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13; special price for larger quantities. No pains or expense has been spared in getting together the best stock obtainable. Our pens are headed by first prize birds at Winnipeg Poultry Show and Exhibition. For best results address—

VIRDEN POULTRY CO., Box 355, Virden, Man.

Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Indian Games, Black Minorcas, Pekin Ducks.

My birds are all from high-class imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. EGGS \$1.50 per 13.

REUBEN CLIFFORD, Elkhorn, Man.

Buff Cochins.

Eggs at \$2 per 13 from my Prize-breeding Pen. These birds have never been beaten. Also a few choice Cockerels for sale cheap.

F. D. BLAKELY, 2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

Mmth. Bronze Turkeys
Toulouse Geese
Pekin & Rouen Ducks
S. L. & W. Wyandottes
B. Plymouth Rocks

Eggs

These are the varieties our experts advise all to breed, being well adapted to our climate and most saleable in our markets. I have the best obtainable in these varieties, and will supply eggs at same prices others charge. My Turkeys are headed by two mainmoth gobblers weighing 42 and 46 lbs., hens weighing up to 24 lbs. Geese 45 to 50 lb. pairs. Ducks mated with drake, pronounced by Butterfield an extra grand bird, with great length of back and deep keel. My Turkeys, Geese and Ducks have won most first prizes and medals at all leading shows in strong competition. If you want the best from acclimatized stock, write me, and I will mail you free a catalogue with photos of birds and full particulars, also a sure and cheap receipt for destroying lice on birds and in houses. If you are in a hurry, send the cash you wish to invest, and I will give you full value.

M. MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG.

EGGS! EGGS!

Fertile Eggs for Hatching are produced by feeding Fresh Green-cut Bone and Crushed Oyster Shells. When in need of any POULTRY SUPPLIES write me. A few fine Pekin Ducks and some Light Brahmas for sale. Ducks Eggs, \$1 per setting.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Unshod Horses—Feeding.

A. W. Payn Le Sueur, Morley, Alta.: "Kindly answer the following through your columns: 1. Has a horse any advantage in plowing without shoes? 2. Should a horse be fed oats first before hay, or vice versa?"

Answer.—1. The advantage in working horses without shoes in plowing is not gained in the work done or in making it any easier for the horses, but in giving the feet a rest from shoeing and allowing them a chance to recover from any injury which shoeing has done them. Shoeing has a tendency to induce contraction of the hoof and other maladies such as corns, and a period of work on soft ground with bare feet is a good corrective and preventive. 2. Hay first, then oats.

Spaying Heifers.

D. B., Gleichen, Alta.: "Please inform me where I can get a treatise or pamphlet on spaying heifers, or please give instructions yourself. I think it would be advisable to spay scrubby heifers to prevent their breeding, as it would be easier to keep the herd at what they ought to be."

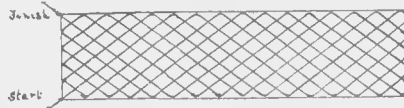
Answer.—We know of no pamphlet treating exclusively of spaying, and the veterinary works on surgery are large and expensive. The method usually followed in the west is to rope the cow and stretch her out on her side, one rope on hind leg and one on horns. The operator stands at the back of animal and makes the incision in the right flank half way between the last rib and point of hip (crest of the ilium). The best knife to use is a curved bistoury, which is run through the skin and then cuts outward. The muscles, etc., are then separated by using the fingers as hooks until the peritoneum is reached, that is, the membrane lining the abdomen. This is torn through, if possible, or, if the knife is used, it must be done with care to avoid injuring the bowels. The operator now plunges his hand boldly into the abdomen and feels for the ovary, which occupies a position below and somewhat behind the kidney. Having found it, he withdraws it through the wound and removes it either with knife, which is dangerous from the bleeding which follows, or else with a special instrument, such as the ecraseur or emasculator. The pedicle drops back into the wound and the operator's hand follows in search of the second ovary, which is removed in the same way. The wound is then brought together with some stitches and the animal allowed to rise. In the pure air of the prairies, the animals operated on almost invariably do well, but to avoid infecting the wound during the operation, the surgeon's hands and instruments should be cleansed with antiseptics such as carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate solution.

Breaking Scrub Land.

Critic, Midway, Man., sends the following notes on this subject. His lengthy experience in a district where scrub breaking has been done for many years, makes his hints very valuable. But it should be kept in mind that the soil of the Neepawa district

is not very like that at Elm Creek, from which the question came. Even allowing for the difference of soil, "Critic's" method may prove the best, even on flat clay lands.

"In a recent issue 'A Would-be Farmer' asks information re breaking scrub. I have broken and worked a good deal of all kinds of scrub during the last ten years, and find the following plan successful in any kind of a season. Break with a 'brush plow,' if you want to do a good job, any time up to the middle of June, about five inches deep. Harrow at once with a solid disc harrow, not a spade or cutaway, diagonally across the furrows twice; once lengthwise in a week or ten days afterwards, and if a very tough sod, then twice diagonally just before the grass shows itself above ground. If not very tough, once straight across instead will be enough.



"Do not break in the fall. No matter how well you may work it afterwards, you will get no wheat except in a very growing season. Do not backset and do not fall plow after taking off the first crop. Cross-plow the following spring pretty deep, so as to bring up an inch or two of fresh soil. I have plowed in brush as high as the horse's backs, using a chain to drag it under, and by cross-plowing; as stated, hardly any of it could be seen again. Keep a sharp coulter and the brush will be all cut to pieces.

"Now as to diagonal harrowing. A disc harrow has double the effect used in that way, but how about the short turns when finishing? If used as in the accompanying diagram, turning is as easy as turning a corner on the highway. The diagram shows only one portion of a field finished, but the whole field can be done at once, if desired."

Harrowing Grain.

R. C. M., Cannington Manor, Assa.: "Would you please answer the following: 1. Is it harmful to harrow grain to kill weeds between the time of sowing and the appearance of the crop? 2. In sowing peas to be threshed, is it advisable to sow oats with them? Can the oats be readily separated in the fanning mill?"

Answer.—1. If you will look back over the notes by Robt. Forke, on page 162 of The Farmer for March 6, 1899, you will see one example of repeated harrowing of wheat before there was any show of the grain above ground. Many other cases might be cited to show that to harrow with judgment before the grain shows up is all right. It kills the embryo weeds and does very little harm to the wheat, while the fine mould keeps out the drouth. If the seed-bed is very loose and the harrows too heavy, part of the wheat will be buried. Read back over the reports about "weeders," which are lighter and don't injure the grain so much.

2. Peas and oats do very well together. About one bushel of oats to two of peas is correct. It is not very difficult to separate them at threshing time. Use stiff strawed oats. Mr. Bedford used Prize Cluster in 1893 with success.

A Query.

An old reader of The Farmer writes: "I read some years ago in your columns that the best cow then in Mr. Glennie's dairy herd was a grade Hereford, and am a little perplexed by being now told by the same Mr. Glennie that nobody expects to get milking qualities in that breed. Is it my memory or Mr. Glennie that is at fault?"

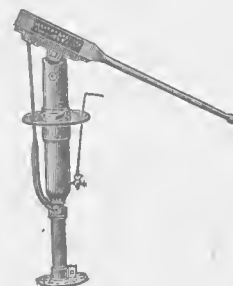
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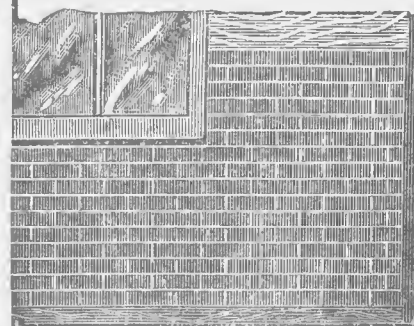
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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Rabbits and Hares.

T. W. Roche, Minnedosa, Man.: "I would like to get the address of any one having rabbits or hares for sale."

Answer—E. H. White and Fenton Lee, both of Brandon, showed these pets at the poultry show, but we do not know whether they have any for sale. Parties having them for sale should advertise in the columns of *The Farmer*, the best advertising medium in Western Canada.

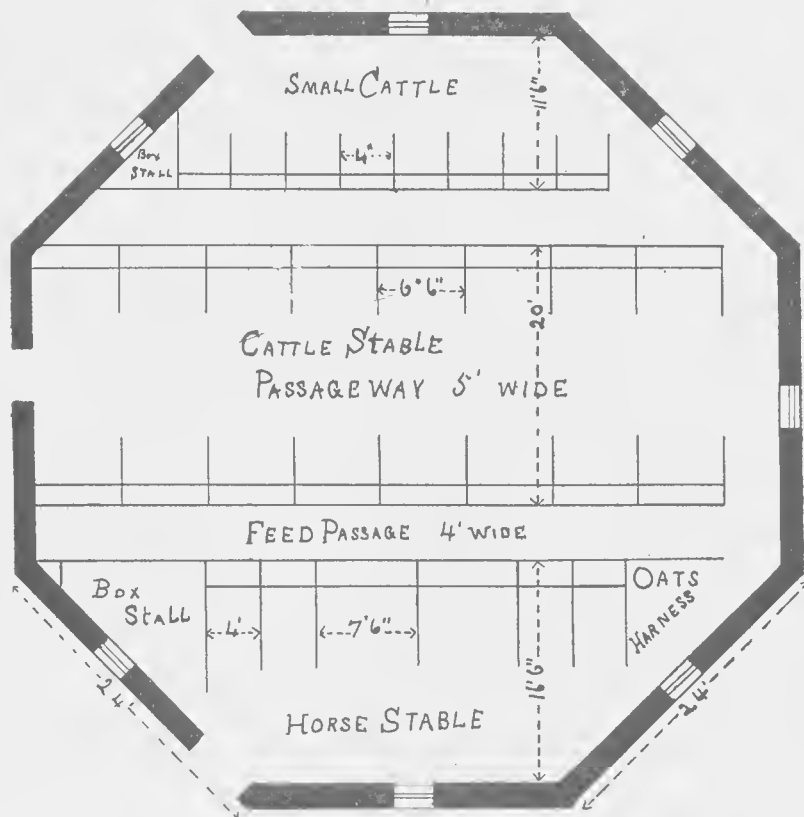
Formalin for Wheat.

J. G. T., Glenlea, Man.: "Will you kindly inform me if formalin is a complete preventive of smut in wheat?"

Answer—Soaked for ten to fifteen minutes in a solution of 3 to 4 ozs. of formalin in 10 gals. of water, wheat will be as free of smut as it is possible to make it. See page 253 of last issue.

An Octagon Barn.

In answer to the query for the layout of the floor space of an octagon barn, Walter L. Leavens, Foxwarren, Man., sends the



Plan of Octagon Barn, showing arrangement of stables.

By W. L. Leavens, Foxwarren, Man.

accompanying sketch. The building is 24 feet on each angle. It provides room for 32 head of large cattle and 16 head of young stock and a small box stall. In the horse stable there is a box stall and room for eight horses, but we think the stalls hardly wide enough, but anyone building can plan to have fewer stalls and have them wider.

Veterinary College.

Subscriber, Mulock, Assa.: "Please tell me which is the best college in Canada at which to study with a view to becoming a veterinary surgeon. What is the length of the course and the probable cost of a course?"

Answer—McGill University, Montreal, Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science. Length of course, three sessions of six months each. The fees cost about \$100 a year. Board can be obtained at reasonable rates.

Seeding Grasses.

Allan Campbell, Fleming, Assa.: "In your issue of April 5 I see in plan for illustration station timothy sown without nurse crop. Is that the best way to sow it? I intend sowing an acre of timothy and two acres of Brome this year, and as I have no experience with grasses I would value any information I get from you."

Answer—Something depends on the quality of the soil. For a first start be most prudent to sow a half bushel oats or barley as a nurse crop in both cases. The grain mixed in will help to make the sowing even. If weeds show up later on, run the mower over the whole ground. Or you might try your calves on it. They will keep down the upper growth and do the grass no harm. Rank growth on top will injure the grasses. Sow four lbs. of good timothy seed, 12 to 16 lbs. of Brome to the acre. See page 93 of February 6th, and page 160 of March 6th, 1899 issue of *The Farmer*.

To Cure Jackfish.

Subscriber, Valley River, Man.: "Please let me know which is the best way to cure

An Ice Well.

Walter Brydon, Neepawa, drops a note explaining how ice has been stored at Well-wood last winter. A square hole, big enough to hold sufficient ice for the summer was dug and boarded round. After that a few inches of water a day were run in and frozen, layer after layer, until it was full. Then six inches of dry sawdust laid on and a roof put over it. They claim that the layers will slice off as they were put in. This plan has been followed on the Red river for years, and in one case a still better hit was made. The well, a pretty deep and big one, was used to raise a crop of mushrooms by heating a yard of horse manure in the bottom and putting in some mushroom spawn. Whether any ice was put up later, we are not informed, perhaps not.

Mr. Brydon suggests that Mr. Loat's blueberries might be sand cherries, but, judging from the description, we think they were not.

Extract of Smoke—Neponset.

Paulett Elliott, South Edmonton, Alta.: "1. Can you tell me of any firm in the west that keeps liquid extract of smoke? 2. Also Neponset (water proof) Red Rope fabric?"

Answer—1. W. J. Mitchell and The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, both keep liquid extract of smoke.

2. There is no firm in Canada handling Neponset. The manufacturers, F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., sell direct to the consumer. Their western agents, The Barrett Mfg. Co., 909 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., would fix you up, and the freight would be less.

Knitting Machines.

Enquirer: "Would you give in your next issue the names of any of your subscribers who have bought the Co-Operative Knitting Machine, and their opinions of its working?"

Answer—Will any of our readers, who can give the information, kindly send it in? Do not forget to give name and address, no. necessarily for publication.

Undergrowth in a Bluff.

F. H. M., Rapid City, Man.: "Is it advisable to clear a bluff of shrubs and willows when they are very thick? If so, what is the best way?"

Answer—This question is rather indefinite. A bluff can hardly be too thick for shelter. If the trees in it are tall old ones the shrub in the bottom will not interfere much with their growth and will make a more serviceable windbreak. If it is a young plantation growing too thick, cutting off a certain proportion of the trees at the ground will thin it out so as to give the rest a chance to grow. Willows are difficult to kill, growing quickly from the root, so that the only satisfactory way is to grub them out, a slow and tedious process.

Ancona Poultry.

W. F. C., Manitou, Man.: "I understand there is some person in Winnipeg who is breeding a class of poultry known as Anconas. Would like to get some information regarding the standard weight, color and laying qualities of this breed."

Norman Bell, Belmont: "I am anxious to get particulars of a breed of fowl called Anconas. Are they good layers? Can any of your readers give particulars?"

Answer—E. R. Collier, Winnipeg, is breeding these fowl. Write him.

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Root Cultivation in the Northwest Territories.

By Angus McKay, Superintendent, Indian Head Experimental Farm.

It cannot be said that root cultivation has as yet attained much prominence in the Territories; in fact, very few are grown. Several reasons may be given for this, and the chief are: Supposed expense of cultivation, want of knowledge of cultivation to ensure a crop each season, want of storage room, and the fact that stall feeding of stock is at the present time in its infancy in the Northwest Territories.

If, as is generally the case, roots are grown on stubble land plowed in the spring, the expense, if ultimate results are taken into consideration, is very considerable. Weeds add to the cost and the risk of non-germination of the seed is greatly increased. The germination may also be retarded for weeks when seed is sown in land requiring so much spring cultivation.

If grown on fall plowing, which has been made quite fine by harrowing or rolling and requiring no cultivation in the spring, the germination of the seed will be satisfactory, but weeds will cause trouble and expense, no matter how thoroughly the fall work may have been done. The result of the crop will vary from a total failure in a dry season to one-half a crop in a favorable year.

On the other hand, if roots are grown on well-worked fallow, the expense necessary to the production of a good crop, instead of being a detriment to root cultivation, will be an inducement to increased acreage. The lack of proper storage room is, no doubt at present a drawback, but not a serious one, being merely a matter of trouble and expense, the same as in the eastern provinces. When stall feeding of stock is carried on to any extent, roots will become a necessity, if the best results are to be secured, and that their cultivation can be made as successful as that of cereals admits of no doubt.

Turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots generally constitute the list of field roots, but to these may be added potatoes, as one of the best and surest crops to grow. Garden beets also give good satisfaction if grown in a field, either for stock feeding or culinary purposes.

Turnips, on account of early germination of the seed, small expense of cultivation and ability to resist early fall frosts, are probably the best roots for the Territories. The seed germinates in four to six days, if soil and weather are favorable.

Flies, it is true, are troublesome in some years, but are not dangerous if seed has been sown early and the plants have attained full leaf before being thinned. Turnips may not give as good satisfaction, if fed injudiciously to milk cows, as mangels or sugar beets, but a ration of this root immediately after morning and evening milkings will make the animal relish her dry fodder and will produce no bad effects in milk or cream. The chief feature of turnips is their ability to resist fall frosts, in fact frosts are often beneficial in stopping the growth of tops, thereby increasing their size.

Mangels are a much more tender root than turnips, and whereas, if the season is favorable, large crops may be secured, the risk of bringing the crop to maturity without damage from frost is considerable, and on this account they will never become a

sure crop in the Territories. Mangel seed takes longer to germinate, and the young plants being very susceptible to cold winds, are often retarded in growth and sometimes entirely destroyed. Fall frosts are, however, to be feared the most, as they are frequently severe enough to stop the growth by entirely killing the shoots and injuring the roots so seriously as to cause rot.

Sugar beets can be safely and successfully grown, not being susceptible to frosts to the same extent as mangels. An objection to sugar beets may be raised on account of root growth causing difficulty in pulling, but this is entirely a matter of variety and can be overcome by selection.

Carrots are a sure but not often a large crop, which is accounted for by the slow germination of the seed, slow growth of plants and short seasons. The seed, it is true, may be sown earlier than turnips or mangels, but not much headway is made by doing so unless the field is protected from winds, which are frequently very severe early in the month of May.

Potatoes, though more generally grown than any of the field roots, are not produced in anything like the quantities they should be. As food for man or beast they are far ahead of any roots or vegetable grown. That the potato crop, as a rule, is a failure every second year is caused almost entirely by the method or want of method in the cultivation of the soil prior to planting, and the neglect of the growing crop. Fall or spring plowing of stubble land may produce a fair crop in a good season, but a partial or entire failure is sure to be the result in an unfavorable year. On the other hand, potatoes are a sure crop if planted in properly fallowed land and given a moderate amount of cultivation while growing.

The best variety of turnips for cultivation in the Northwest is the Purple-Top Swede. There are many purple-top varieties, as many as there are seed merchants in Canada, but as a rule all are good. This variety, as its name indicates, has a purple top, has a small fine neck with few leaves, and is slightly oblong, with a single taproot. In keeping qualities and for table use it is unsurpassed by any other variety.

In mangels the best sorts are those which do not grow too much out of the soil and have a good covering of leaves. Mammoth Long Red often gives the largest crop, but is the most easily injured by frost on account of so much of the root being above the ground. The Globe varieties are therefore the safest for general cultivation, and in addition are the most easily pulled and topped.

Two varieties of sugar beets, Danish Improved and Improved Imperial, are worthy of cultivation for feeding purposes. In growth they resemble short white carrots, and having few roots and not growing much below the surface are easily taken up. These varieties are apparently half way between white carrots and mangels in firmness and keeping qualities, and as a milk-producer are superior to either.

The best varieties of carrots are those of thick short growth, such as Short White and White Belgian. Garden varieties of similar growth often give good returns, if grown in the field. Potatoes grown for stock should be varieties of larger size than those planted for table use. There are many suitable varieties, but Polaris, American Giant and Early Sunrise will be found satisfactory in every way.

Two pounds of turnip, four pounds of mangel, four pounds of sugar beet, and two pounds of carrot seed should be sown per acre, in drills or rows 30 inches apart. Carrots may be sown in drills 20 or 24 inches apart, but where soil is suitable, 30 inches is preferable. Turnips and mangels should be thinned to 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows; sugar beets, 8 to 10 inches, and carrots, 4 to 6 inches, according to the variety.

Proper cultivation of the soil is the first requisite for a satisfactory crop of roots. Summer fallow meets the requirements in every respect much more fully than any other preparation of the soil, and in the Territories, where the rainfall is sometimes deficient, it becomes an absolute necessity. Fall plowing of stubble is practically useless on the open plains, where winds have leave so little snow to moisten the ground. Spring work, while superior to fall work, is very uncertain and seldom gives satisfactory returns. On the Experimental Farm by far the best results have been obtained from land worked as follows:—

One plowing, 4 inches deep, in May; harrowed same day; four cultivations, 2 to 3 inches deep, during June, July and August (cultivator, harrows or disc harrows may be used for this work); in October, one plowing, 8 inches deep, harrowed down fine. No cultivation in the spring before sowing seed, except harrowing to kill weeds which have just germinated. The plowing in October brings up soil which has not been pulverized by the summer work, that does not blow and injure the young plants, as is often the case with soil worked during the growing season.

If soil is light or worn out by continual grain-cropping, an application of manure is advisable. Manure should be well rotted and applied before the first plowing, so as

INDIAN CORN.

Yield per Acre at the several Experimental Farms for the Season of 1898 :

NAME OF VARIETY.	Ottawa. ONTARIO. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	Nappan. NOVA S. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	Brandon. MANITOBA. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	Indian H'd N.W.T. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	Agassiz. BRITISH C. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	Average of All Farms. PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.
RED COB ENSILAGE.	24 1170	18 300	27 1440	14 1964	33	23 1375
Early Mastodon	24 1,060	21 1,450	27 120	8 764	29 1,400	22 558
Cloud's Early Yellow	24 473	12 1,850	27 1,000	12 420	26 1,460	20 1,440
GIANT P. ENSILAGE.	22 1100	16 1550	25 380	15 492	38 450	23 1194
Early Butler	21 1,340	12 970	24 1,940	12 552	28 1,000	19 1,780
Evergreen Sugar	21 900	11 550	14 160	6 540	16 1,000	13 1,830
Rural Thoro. W. Flint	20 1,800	23 1,850	29 1,840	18 620	23 200	23 462
Champion W. Pearl	20 247	16 1,220	21 1,560	16 1,284	23 1,760	20 1,610
Samford	20 113	20 1,500	23 200	13 1,720	22 1,100	20 186
SELECTED LEAMING.	19 1380	14 1150	19 1160	13 796	22 220	17 1741
Pride of the North	19 940	15 1,350	24 1,500	9 742	29 80	19 1,322
White Cap Yellow Dent	19 170	17 1,200	28 2,200	12 1,740	25 180	20 1,284
Extra E. Huron Dent	18 1,180	15 1,020	23 200	11 572	25 1,920	18 1,778
Mammoth Cuban	18 80	16 1,770	20 1,800	9 216	20 1,800	17 383
King of the Earliest	17 1,200	17 100	19 940	10 1,780	24 1,610	17 1,926
Mam. Eight Rowed Flint	16 1,440	16 1,770	24 840	11 968	24 1,000	18 1,603
North Dakota White	15 1,240	16 1,770	22 1,100	8 236	22 1,320	17 383
Longfellow	14 1,920	17 650	23 1,080	10 1,364	19 1,600	17 526
Pearce's Prolific	14 1,113	17 1,200	25 600	9 1,800	24 1,000	18 742
Angel of Midnight	14 1,060	16 450	24 1,720	11 1,232	21 900	17 1,472
Compton's Early	13 180	16 1,550	25 1,700	14 1,568	24 1,500	19 99

The above varieties in large type speak for themselves. They are handled by E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. Ask your dealer for ULRICH'S SEEDS when buying.

to become thoroughly mixed with the soil. Fresh manure should not be used, as farmers have plenty of weeds to contend against without seeding them wholesale on their root land. In the Territories flat cultivation is the best for roots, as the soil can be kept in such a condition as to admit of the least possible evaporation of moisture.

Root seeds are sown more evenly by a root seed drill than is otherwise possible. For making rows nothing is quicker or better than an ordinary grain drill, from which sufficient teeth have been removed to make the drills the proper distance apart, namely, 30 inches. One inch deep is sufficient for turnips or carrots, and two inches for mangels and sugar beets.

From the 15th to the 20th of May is the proper time for seeding turnips, mangels and sugar beets, the early date often giving the largest crop. Carrots can be sown as soon after the frost is out of the ground as time permits.

As soon as the plants appear above the ground, cultivation is imperative, and the sooner the first crop of weeds is attended to the easier will be the succeeding cultivations. During June and July cultivation, except to keep down weeds, is not necessary, as rains are generally sufficient for the growing crop, and too much tramping by man or horse at this time will injure the plant bed. After the rains are over, however, cultivation of the surface is very necessary, and the oftener it can be done until the leaves cover the ground the better.

There are many ways of taking up turnips and all are as practicable in the Northwest as elsewhere. Where only a few are grown the most satisfactory method is to pull and top by hand. Where large quantities are raised, plowing them up, topping by hand and throwing four rows into one; or, topping by hoe and plowing or harrowing up will be found satisfactory. The latter method, however, necessitates considerable labor in gathering the roots. Mangels should be pulled by hand and carefully topped, as any wounds or cuts cause decay. Carrots are easily taken up by plowing a deep furrow along one side of the row and pulling and topping by hand.

Roots of all sorts should be dry when stored in the cellar or pit. Carrots will keep better if perfectly dry earth is mixed with or put over them, but care must be taken that it is dry when put in and kept so. Roots are easily spoiled by too much heat, and the temperature of the cellar or pit should be kept just about freezing point (32 degrees.)

The cultivation necessary to ensure a crop of potatoes is precisely the same as for field roots. One week before planting, the potatoes to be used for seed should be cut in two, having two eyes in each sett. They should then be put in bags and kept in a dark cool place until planted. Medium or large-sized potatoes should be used, as very often small potatoes, if cut, dry out and do not germinate. Where tubers are small they should be planted whole, and if potatoes are to be planted in land plowed in the spring or fall, the best results will be obtained from whole seed, as there is seldom sufficient moisture in such soil to produce satisfactory germination of cut seed.

Potato setts can be dropped in drills or in every third furrow, as preferred. Every third furrow has the advantage of covering the seed as soon as planted. Drills should be 30 inches apart and seed dropped 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. The land should be harrowed as soon as the potatoes are well up and again in a week, after which the scuffler should be used, as with turnips or other roots.

According to the year-book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "an average prairie fire will remove more nitrogen from the soil than five ordinary crops of wheat."

A Patch of Corn.

Last spring farmers were tempted by what were then thought fancy prices to sell nearly all the young stock they could get together. This year prices went a good bit steeper, and but for one circumstance would have gone a good deal higher. A case in point will best illustrate our meaning. Last spring in the C. P. R. yards a load of west-bound stockers were resting for a couple of days. They were all yearlings, mostly mongrels and too many of them stunted. Here and there good Short-horn blood showed, adding one-third to a half more value. And one or two of these showed that their feeding had been worthy of their breeding. Their owners promptly refused for these yearling steers double the money they asked for the crowd round them of the same age. There was a clear-cut object lesson in stock raising. Breed, feed and weed and your \$12 steers will be worth \$20 or \$24 to a buyer who knows his business.

But it is the feed we want to speak of now. All experience has demonstrated that a calf well wintered is on the straight road to a successful finish. But a good many people, who know this quite well, fail to carry their convictions into practice because they think the feed will cost too much. By good management now, a lot of cheap and entirely suitable feed can be provided for next winter at a comparatively small cost. One or two acres of North Dakota flint corn, sown on a patch of good land about May 20, would form a splendid stand-by when next November brings on the question of how 15 or 20 young things are to have their fill of nutritious food at the lowest possible cost. For a ration, balanced in bulk and quality, an early ripening corn, fed along with other suitable foods, can hardly be beat. Some people will recommend a ranker growing corn, because there is much more bulk to the acre. But bulk is not quality, and here the smaller quantity of earlier ripening corn is always to be preferred. Every beast on the farm will delight to have a share of that corn, and if you once start with it you will go on. It was only in the February 20th issue of The Farmer that we gave Mr. Munroe's capable description of his mode of cultivation, and we have no space to repeat it now. But we shall feel very glad if by thus pointedly calling attention to the matter we can induce many others to follow his example. Take time to refer to what

he says on page 113 of that issue and try what you can do.

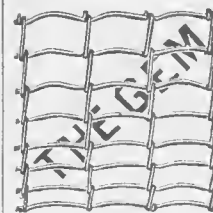
Should you fail to carry out this scheme of corn growing, there is still another chance. By sowing oats up to June 30, or barley even a fortnight later, you can still have a few acres of half-ripe stuff, tied in small sheafs by the binder, that will fill the bill and in due time help to fill your pocket with money that will bring you both pride and profit. Try to vet out of the old ruts just a little bit, and see for once how it will pay.

Rape Among Oats.

In Ontario it has been found an excellent

practice to sow rape along with the oats. The oats come along quicker than the rape and so overshadow it. When the oats are cut the rape springs up quickly and makes a lot of excellent fall pasture that will prove of great assistance in helping out the dried-up pastures. Of course it will taint milk, and is, therefore, best adapted for growing and beef stock. In some seasons the rape has made such rapid growth as to be high enough to be cut with the binder, and thus be tied up in the sheaves, preventing them drying properly. This can be overcome by waiting until the oats are through the ground; then sow two or three pounds of rape seed to the acre and harrow in. This plan means extra work, it being far easier to mix the rape seed through the oats and sow it with them, but the extra harrowing will kill weeds and do good. Farmers would do well to try this plan here on a small area and see how it would work. The rape can be sown with other grain as well, and should do particularly well with barley. Try it and let The Farmer know the result next fall.

Bradwardine Farmers' Institute will have their plowing match about the middle of June.



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Supplementary Foods.

We would call attention to the importance of having special crops, principally of a succulent nature, as aids in the profitable production of beef and butter. Some districts find supplementary summer feeds almost a necessity. The natural herbage dies out in September and there are still several weeks in which both dairy and beef cattle must lose flesh rather than gain it. The Indian summer is the time of all the year in which gain can be made in the most natural way and at the lowest cost. To lose the summer's gains before winter has got hold is a thing to be most carefully avoided. If such is the case what are the most readily procurable kinds of feed to stave over the difficulty?

One of the very first is Brome grass. Sown on good land in May, and with little or no nurse crop over it, no more palatable kind of fall feed for all kinds of

few yards of a row of corn or turnips put within reach every night. By the way, a sheaf of oats or a bite of chop for the next two months applied in the same way will produce equally satisfactory results when your stock are let out in spring to wander in search of a green bite.

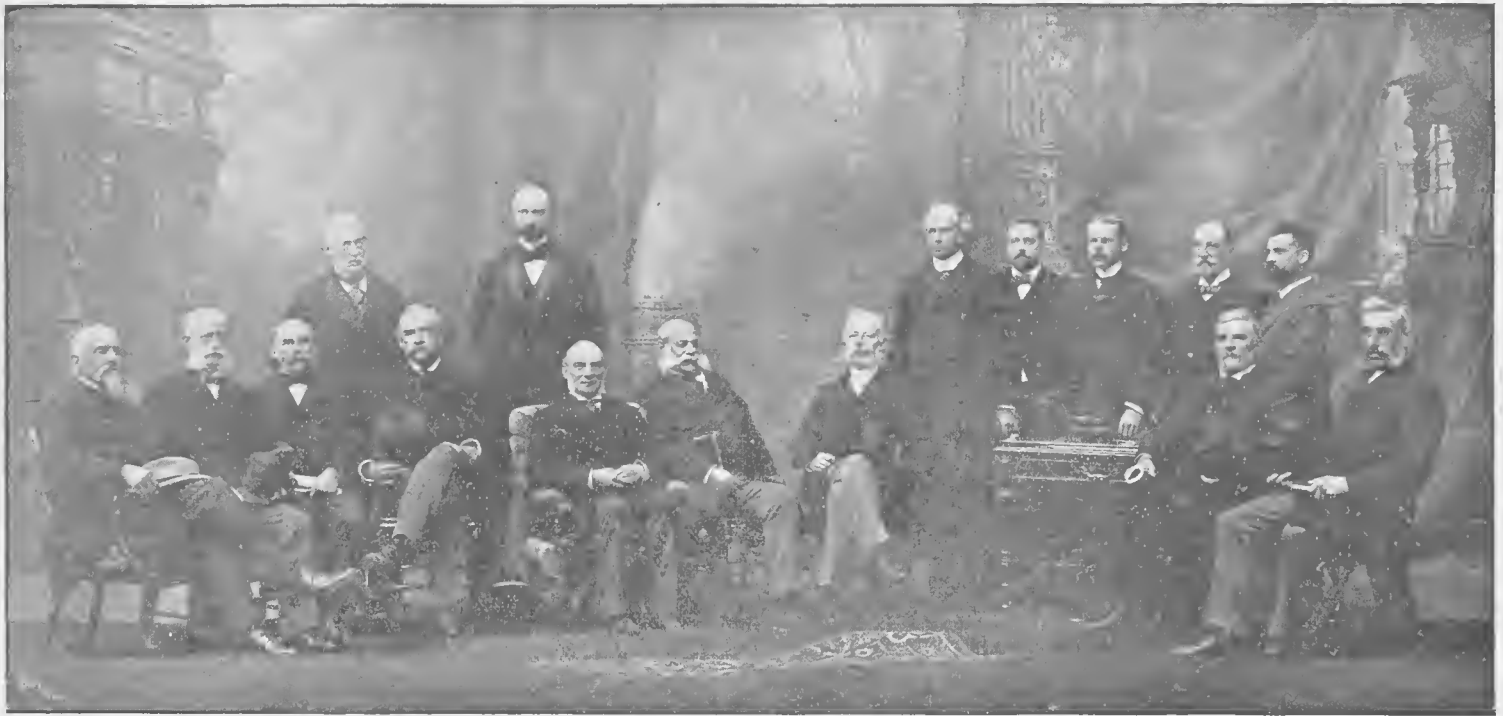
Turnips used in the same way will do very well indeed. Milch cows, if fed a few turnips at night, will not produce butter of turnip taste from next morning's milking. A quarter acre of turnips broadcasted very thinly on a piece of good land would produce a splendid effect on a dozen cows in the fall.

Rape is a choice fall feed, sheep especially are very fond of it, and get great profit out of it. If fed with the dew off it is always safe. Dwarf Essex is the kind to sow. All others should be avoided, and one pound of seed is enough for a full half acre. From the beginning to the end of June is the time to sow and it may

man's means of attainment. Except the rape all of them are as valuable for winter as summer and with reasonable pains more or less of them can be stored on every farm in the wide west. That there is profit in their growth and use no man worth listening to will deny, and the sooner all of us give such crops the attention they deserve, the better will it be for ourselves and the country.

Perhaps after reading so far, some one will say, "Is that all you have to tell us, everybody knows that already." A knowledge that leads to no definite action is of little value to its possessor, and one of the most unwholesome cravings that can get hold of any farmer is a craving for expensive and untried novelties. The faculty of seeing the good that is in common things is worth a great deal more than a free gift of all the plant and seed novelties of the season.

When writing mention The Farmer.



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† Secretaries.

International Commission, Quebec, 1898

stock can be found. It is also ten days earlier than any other crop in spring and offers an early bite to valuable stock, when other grass has barely come in sight. After that a good crop of hay can be had, the seed from which is sure of a ready market for long years to come. And after that crop has been cleared off the land there is still a few weeks of delicious aftergrowth that makes the very best of pasture. Brome grass must be one of our very first supplementary feeds everywhere, but especially in the drier sections of the country.

Indian corn is another desirable feed for fall, and indeed, for all through the winter. Stock cannot be turned on it as on a patch of Brome grass. But it would take only a short spell of work at night to throw over the fence enough to supplement what has been picked from the prairie outside. And let it be noted that cattle so fed at home coming will not range all over the country and need to be hunted home from the other side of the township. There is no teacher of punctual home coming for stock equal to a

be treated every way the same as a turnip crop. Drilled on clean well manured land it can be made a cleaning crop as well as turnips. Should cattle be allowed on it they will go back over the ground all winter on the chance of finding a few leaves from which the flavor has not quite departed. The main drawback with rape is that it is only for fall use. It cannot be stored for winter the same as Brome grass, corn and roots. But while it lasts it cannot be beaten.

Last, but far from least, comes the green oat sheaf, worth so much and costing so little in comparison with its value and perpetual convenience. Cut when the topmost berry is yellowing and tied in small sheaves so as to avoid mould in the heart. A few acres can be harvested with ease and stored outside or under cover. This is a kind of feed for all seasons. Every farmer, small or great, can have it, and if he finds no money in it, he should farm no more but strike out for the gold diggings.

It need hardly be added that all the feeds mentioned here are within every

Speaking of the agricultural resources of a country, Professor Robertson classifies them as follows: (1) the original or first resources to which the tiller of the soil gets back for materials, and (2) the energies out of which farm products are formed. The general resources of any country he classifies as: (1) Those which are inexhaustible, such as climate, soil and water supply; (2) Those which are exhaustible and not restorable, such as coal fields, gold fields, oil wells, and natural gas; (3) Those which are exhaustible and restorable, but which are liable to deterioration, such as the fertility of the soil, the supply of fish in the rivers, lakes and seas, and water powers; (4) Resources which are exhaustible and restorable and capable of improvement and increase by good management, such as the fertility of the soil, building materials, available labor and managing ability. Agricultural resources might therefore be defined as substances, forces, and conditions which might be used to bring into existence such products of plant life and animal life as are useful to man.



The Farm Garden, No. 2.

By S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.

Spring is fast advancing, and I fear the pressure of field work will cause the farm garden to be neglected. All admit the value of a good garden, very few follow out their convictions in actual practice. Perhaps my nine years' experience dealing with this very difficulty may be helpful to some other farmers.

I have tried fall and spring plowing for my garden, but, except for onions, the results have been in favor of spring work. Manuring has been my principal difficulty. I tried drawing it out and plowing into the land in the fall as the crops were cleared; also spreading on the surface and letting it lie till spring. The best way is to manure in spring and plow it in at once. I try to do this by April 20, leave it three days, then harrow; leave that three days more and harrow again. When I am ready to start seeding I harrow thoroughly and roll firmly. This kills surface weeds and makes the seed bed of firm texture. For onions I trample all over the bed, which cannot be made too firm. I tread again after sowing. Onions, parsnips, carrots and early peas should be sown from May 1 to 10, according to season. Beet, radish and lettuce a week later, or as soon as they are safe from frost. From May 20 to 25 sow pumpkins, squash, marrow and cucumber for general use. Late sowing is a principal cause of failures in gardening. Weeds require perpetual attention. I hoe my onion bed every week, or oftener; this prevents loss of moisture in two ways. It hinders evaporation and saves all the sap for the crop the money is in.

My gardening never interferes with my farm work. It is my recreation ground, and one hour there each day will keep it in good trim. I look on celery as an important all-the-year-round crop. It is thought the use of old seed causes the plants to run to seed, but I know no exact proof of that. I always use new seed, sowing the first week of April and with quite satisfactory results. For this and all other seeds sown in frames a nice rich, fibrous loam is the thing. It should be well packed and made moist, rather wet, in fact. I always lay cheap factory cotton on the top of the seed bed, so that the surface may always remain moist. When the first sign of life is seen the cotton should be removed. I transplant twice, first into another frame, or a nice sunny situation, the plants two inches each way. When about four to six inches high they go out into the trenches. Celery plants should never flag, if possible. I used to plant in trenches from one to two feet deep, but now get better results from furrows four to six inches deep and four feet from row to row.

I have written at length on this valuable vegetable in the hope that others may be tempted to try it. When storing for winter use I put two inches of damp soil in troughs; then plant, covering the roots, packing close together, and fill in with sand or ashes. In this way it will continue to grow and keep all winter.

By June 1 the cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes are ready for planting. Always try for a good shower. If dry, make the holes and fill with water before planting, so keeping the fine fibres moist. If very hot and dry by cutting the tips of leaves they are less likely to flag.

Peas for succession can be sown along till the second week of June. Beans I sow on very rich land. About the same time I plant out some early-sown onions from the hot-bed, when about the size of peas. For a good even crop this is often the best plan, as there are few thick necks. In thinning the sown bed be careful that those left are clean in the neck. They will form the best keeping heads. Be sure they are ripe and dry before storing. The same rule applies to all other vegetables, and, except cauliflower, they can all be kept the winter through.

I spend a little time in my garden after every meal, and the children learn to do it, too. They have a flower patch of their own and work with pleasure.

As to varieties. Of beets I have tried seven varieties and prefer Eclipse and Edmunds. Carrots—Ox Heart and French Horn are best; Danvers next. In cabbage of fifteen sorts tried, I prefer Salzer's Lightning (extra early), Jersey Wakefield, Winningstadt for general crop, Sure Head and Flat Dutch for winter. In cauli-

flowers, Henderson's Snowball and Erfurt Dwarf. In celery, White Plume, Pink Plume for flavor and Paris Golden as a keeper. Beans, Valentine and Golden Beauty. Lettuce, Cos, Germaine, Butter and Golden Ball. Onions, White, Victoria and Silver King; Red, Extra Early, Wethersfield, Yellow, Prize Danvers and Prize-taker. Peas, Early, Prosperity, Premium Gem and Little Gem; main crop, Rennie's Queen, Duke of Albany and Yorkshire Hero. Parsnips, Delmonico and Hollow Crown. Radish, Early Bird and Scarlet Olive. Tomatoes, Early Ruby, a sure cropper and self-fertilizing; Matchless, Fordhook and Ponderosa are very fine, but need fertilising. I have tried about thirty varieties, but think some of them old with new names. Turnips—Nothing to beat Golden Ball. Potatoes—Have grown twenty varieties, but have great hopes of two seedlings of my own. For general crop, Freeman, Maule's Thoroughbred and Beauty of Hebron. Shall try fresh sorts and methods till I get a full stock of my own raising. I may have more to say later on.

PLANS FOR FARMERS' ELEVATORS.

The undersigned (designer and builder of Roland Farmers' Elevator) will be pleased to furnish figures for plans and building of farmers' elevators. Correspondence solicited.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Roland, Man.

BLACK LEG. VACCINE.

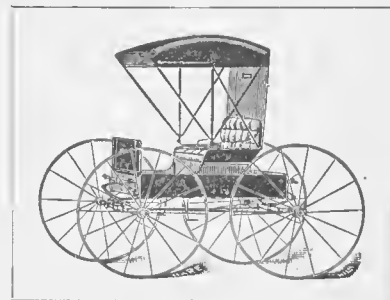
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Cor. KING and JAMES STS.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mention this Paper.

Scare Legislation and How It Affects the Northwest.

The San Jose scale is a form of parasitic disease that has caused considerable loss in the U. S. and has crossed into Canada both at British Columbia and Ontario. Its contagious character is well-known and the Ontario legislature promptly passed a measure making provision for having it stamped out at home and the prohibition of importations from infected sources outside the Dominion was also carried through the Federal Parliament. So far as this legislation affected Manitoba and the Northwest Territories it was a decided blunder. It does not guarantee us against infection from tainted nurseries in the east, and it effectually shuts out the only importations that are worth bringing in here. That this legislation, however well meant, was a big blunder as far as this country is concerned, the Western Horticultural Society most emphatically declared at its annual meeting, held at Winnipeg in February, and all the information we have since been able to collect goes to support their contention.

It is only just to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to state that in May last he wrote instructing Mr. Bedford to issue cottonwood cuttings to those farmers whom the prohibitory enactment had shut off from their previous source of supply. Our information is that about a quarter of a million such cuttings were so distributed and not one-tenth of them are living to-day. Mr. Bedford is a pretty zealous public servant, but such a disastrous failure is pretty certain to damp off the warmest enthusiasm. Mr. Fisher, his superior officer, is of the opinion that the cottonwood is a short-lived tree and its increase here should not be encouraged, but the farmers here are perhaps quite as fit to judge for themselves on this point as any outsider, however well meaning he could be. Mr. Fisher's opinion that cottonwoods can be profitably cultivated here, either by seed or cuttings, is quite at variance with all experience. The only satisfactory source of cottonwoods is the sand banks of such rivers as the Missouri, from which millions of seedlings can be collected every year and sold much cheaper than any nursery could produce them, even provided such a thing were possible.

We recently referred to Mr. Patmore, the well-known nurseryman at Brandon, who has had perhaps the largest experience of any man we know in the importation and acclimation of nursery stock. He says: "Farmers cannot handle cuttings. I myself have had very bad success with them in the last two years. The farmers know they can buy cheaper from the south and want them badly. I could furnish a list of fully 200 farmers and others who have wished to buy seedlings of cottonwood, both last year and this, and they cannot get them. I have handled a few thousand each year, and wherever I send 100 one year they are enquired for in quantities the next, more especially through Southern Manitoba, where they seem to be best known. Their chief value is that they are cheap—\$2 to \$3 and \$4 per 1,000; they are easily handled; 90 per cent. will grow; they keep in leaf very late, grow very fast, and make wood quicker than any tree, and have been highly recommended by the experimental farms." Mr. Henry, of Hartney, bought 5,000 for \$15 in 1896 and wants 5,000 more now. John Renton, of Deloraine, is another whom the act has just put in a bad fix. "Just to show the difference between Ontario and southern nursery stuff, I may say that in 1896 I bought 300 crab apples from Ontario, not one of which is now alive. In 1897 I got 500 hybrid apples and plums from the Jewell Nursery Co., Minnesota, of which 95 per cent. are doing well."

This is expert testimony and cannot be successfully gainsaid. Every expert and amateur present at the Winnipeg gathering spoke to the same purport. The only opposition to the total and immediate abolition of this crude and mischievous piece of legislation will come from the Ontario nurserymen, whose stock is most of it quite unsuited to this climate, as long and costly experience has fully demonstrated. We think we can give no better advice to farmers, who want quick-growing and hardy shelter trees, of which American cottonwoods from the source indicated certainly are, and fruit trees that will live to pay us for what they cost us, than to write at once to their local representatives at Ottawa, urging the prompt repeal of this statute so far as Manitoba and the Territories are concerned.

Treeless Homes.

There are too many prairie homes, showing signs of considerable age, around which there are no trees. It is evident that the homes have been occupied long enough to now be well protected by ample wind-breaks, and here and there are groves in the vicinity that proclaim the fact that they are possible to every home. Many of the groves to the north and west are of willows, those rapid growing, hardy trees that seem to have been designed by nature for the beautifying and protection of the homes of man on the storm-swept prairies of the region named. The willows are not only affording protection to the home and its occupants, and to live stock, but under their leaf are growing, or can be made to grow, the harder and more valuable timber trees. To the traveller over the great fertile plains of the Northwest the treeless homes seem calamities, and the failure to plant more trees almost, if not quite, a crime.

The trustees of Lansdowne School District have made arrangements with Mr. Coldwell, nurseryman, of Virden, to plant 1,000 maple trees around the school house. Mr. Hatch (on whose farm the school is built) has granted the trustees a strip of land thirty feet wide around the school ground (one acre) to plant the trees on. The trees will be planted on the north, west and south sides of the school, the road being on the east side. A good fence will be put around the trees to keep off cattle. This is an idea worth following at other school houses.

Card of Thanks.

Winnipeg, 12th April, 1899.

G. O. Woodman, Esq., Secretary-Manager, North-West Fire Ins. Co., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque for \$400 in payment of my claim for insurance under Policy No. 17075, on my house and contents destroyed by fire on 21st March, and I have to thank you for the satisfactory and prompt treatment I have experienced at your hands.—Yours truly,

A. A. LAUZIERE.

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To be grown successfully need land well prepared—get ready now for next season.

Before you order your . . .

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G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.



This department is designed exclusively for business announcements of advertisers. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

Attractions for the Winnipeg Fair.

Manager Heubach, of the Winnipeg Industrial Association, has been busy the last few weeks arranging for special attractions for this summer's show. A permanent building will be put up to display the resources of British Columbia. The lumbermen of the west will supply the material. The C.P.R. is likely to bring it across at a low rate of freight and the Federal Government will give \$1000 to pay for the work of construction. A special feature will be a collection of the minerals of that rich field, to be arranged by Professor Dawson, of the Government Mining Bureau.

It is also very likely that a comprehensive exhibit from the various experiment stations of the Dominion will be provided by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. Railroad rates from the south will be fixed to induce a large increase of visitors from the states, to whom the above noted exhibits should prove interesting and attractive.

Of variety performers there is a long list open for selection by the directors of the association. An instrumental band from Hamilton, and a colored concert and instrumental band from Virginia are spoken of, and there will be the usual display of fireworks and a balloon ascent, in which a lady will go up daily, coming down on a bicycle. A half-score of Japanese acrobats, two different sets of female acrobats, a French trick bicycle rider, a Spanish wire dancer, other performers, with rich comic effects, Russian dancers and a group of trained dogs and cats, furnish material enough from which the directors will be able to select abundant attractions to satisfy the most ardent lovers of the sensational.

Another industry has been started in Winnipeg. A company has recently been organized to manufacture the Anchor Wire Fence. Agents have been placed throughout the country in the interests of this new fence, which is said to be cheaper and stronger than a barbed wire one. The new firm is styled The Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Ltd.

With the exception of a Pullman car, there is probably no handsomer car pulls into the Northern Pacific yards than the elegant red, white and gold freight cars of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., which can be seen almost any day with their loads of machines. Mr. MacLeod, their manager here, informs us that they are now filling their warehouses for fall delivery.

The winners of the sewing machines in the Royal Crown Soap Co.'s competition for the week ending April 22nd, are as follows: Winnipeg, Mrs. W. Lenton, Room 18, Higgins Block; Manitoba, Mrs. Lutt, Cross Lake; Northwest Territories, Mrs. John F. Mowat, Prince Albert. The Royal Crown Soap Co. will continue this competition, giving away three machines each Monday until further notice.

A Progressive Company.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

It is not often that we feel called upon to notice with any degree of attention, more than ordinary, the standing and methods of individual firms or companies, but, lately having had occasion to compare the past and present with regard to Farm Implements, we have been forcibly struck at the very great and almost revolutionary advances made within the last decade toward improvement in workmanship, in the lessening of labor, variety of work accomplished, and withal a steady and marked decline in prices.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as well as throughout Canada generally, one company stands out pre-eminent in contributing to ease and satisfaction in farm work, and, as it is always a pleasure to call attention to that which is good, it is in this instance a very great satisfaction to The Farmer to bear testimony to the fact that to Massey-Harris Company, Limited, belongs the proud position of being the largest makers of Farm Implements in the whole world-wide British possessions. This Company is also credited—and we believe justly so—with having attained this high standing through the excellence of its output, its honorable methods of dealing, and the constant study and effort put forth to improve upon and keep their productions in the very forefront.

Lest it should be deemed that we are magnifying the claims of Massey-Harris Company, we shall, for a short space, glance at what has just been said, and see how far we are justified in the assertions made.

By the amalgamation of Massey Manufacturing Company, the oldest and foremost of Ontario Farm Implement Manufacturers, with A. Harris, Son & Company, one of the oldest and most progressive and wealthy companies in the same line, together with Massey & Co., Limited, a vigorous and very healthy Manitoba and Northwest combination of dealers, the new aggregation, Massey-Harris Company, became, undoubtedly, the largest concern of the kind in Canada, and by the purchase of the business of Patterson Bros. Co., was at once recognized as the largest concern of its kind in the British Empire, and it has since so continued, undisputed, to the present day.

The second fact is that goods bearing the imprint of Massey-Harris Company are recognized in Canada, in Great Britain, in Continental Europe, in South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as the standard for excellence in manufacture and successful work in the field, distancing all opponents, whether British or American. Of its success in Canada we have daily ocular evidence. In Great Britain, where, only half a decade ago, American—by that we mean United States—machinery held sway, now the Canadian Wide-Open Binder, made by this Company, has driven the several American competitors almost completely out of the field, and they, and other makers, have been compelled to become copyists of this unrivalled implement. We have alluded to the Binders alone, but we can with equal justice say that their Cultivators, Shoe Drills, Mowers, and their various other lines, have been brought to the same high perfection, and any purchaser buying the manufactures of Massey-Harris Company, may confidently invest his money, knowing he will receive full value.

There is another element, however, that has contributed very largely to their pre-eminence. It is very necessary to have large, ample capital; very necessary indeed to offer the best machinery and keep the best stock in the market, but the fact

is known throughout the financial world, and known and felt as well by the farming community, that Massey-Harris Company, in all their wide ramifications, are strictly honorable and upright in all their dealings. Every farmer knows that when transacting business with an agent of this Company, he is in the hands of straightforward men; that as the Company deal direct with the customer, no injustice can be done that may not be remedied either by application to the nearest agent, or by writing direct to the branch having the oversight. This high principle is carried out in their various huge factories in Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock, where 3,000 contented, well-paid workmen find employment. It is somewhat instructive to the Manitoba wheat producer to reflect that, apart from its large staff of employees and agents in the western part of Canada, this Company gives employment to 3,000 people in Ontario, who, with their families, aggregate at least 15,000 consumers. Add to this large number the numerous agents throughout the Eastern Provinces, the small army of lumbermen, the supply shops and factories, and the various tradesmen directly supported or dependent on the operations of the Company, and the number of consumers swells to probably more than 30,000.

As we have touched on this economic phase of the machinery business, we are reminded, from a perusal of the various trade journals, that a very sharp rise in price of raw material, especially in iron and steel is noted, and jobbers have already been advised to look out for advanced quotations. This appears to us to indicate a firmness in prices, and dealers in American made goods are warned to be prepared at any moment to lay down more money for their importations. How far these indications will affect prices generally we are not prepared to say.

We may add, in conclusion, that the headquarters of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, for Manitoba and the Territories, is in Winnipeg, with Mr. R. H. Agur as manager.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

Farmers having butter or eggs to dispose of in quantity would find it to their advantage to communicate with The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

When you are figuring on improving your buildings this summer, include protection from fire and lightning in it, and write the Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

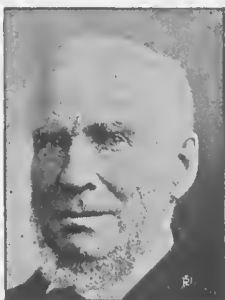
If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Messrs. Watt & Albert, agents for the Victor Farm Safe, whose advertisement appears in this issue, inform us that they placed an order for a carload of safes before the recent rise in the price of iron. This carload they expect to arrive next week.

The Fairchild Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, can interest any farmer and relieve him of all anxiety respecting his farm implements. Drop them a postal card for catalogues of any line of farm machinery, which are sent free by mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer.

Another Farm House.

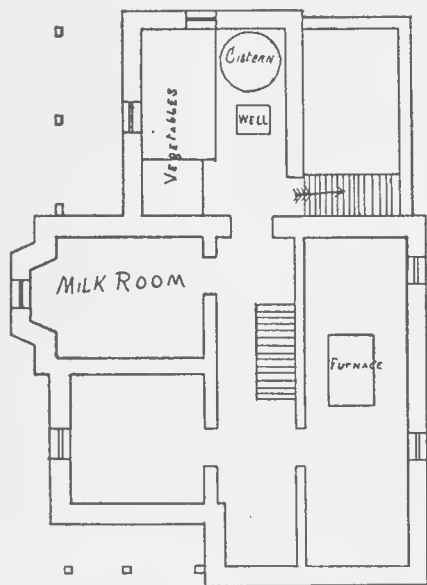
The plans of the house given in our columns this issue are those of the house



K. McKenzie, ex-M.P.P.

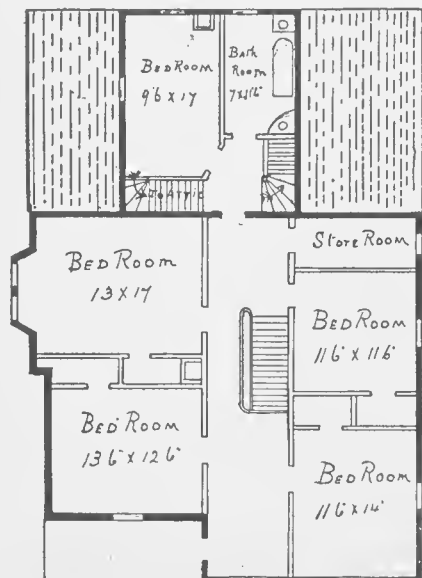
One of the early settlers on the Portage Plains.

recently built at Burnside by Kenneth McKenzie, ex-M.P.P. The plans are so complete that no explanations are necessary.



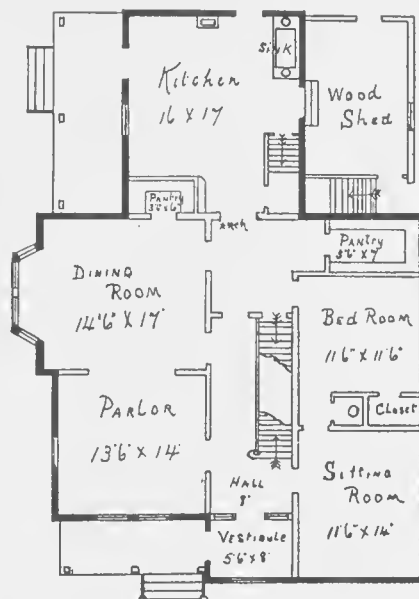
Plan of Basement of K. McKenzie's House, Burnside, Man.

A photo of the house will be found on this page of the Nor'-West Farmer. In size the house is practically a square, 36 feet on the side, with the veranda over front entrance taken out. The building



Plan of Ground Floor of K. McKenzie's House, Burnside, Man.

is a frame one throughout, on a stone foundation, but built of the very best material. The rooms downstairs and the hall upstairs are finished in California red wood and B. C. fir. It is all finished in



Plan of First Floor of K. McKenzie's House, Burnside, Man.

oil and varnished. It is heated with a furnace. If we have an objection to the house it is that there is too much room taken up by the halls, otherwise the plan is a good one, and well adapted for a large family.

vice can be given. What has that experience taught us? In the first place that it is as a rule very unwise to attempt taking a crop of any kind the first year, especially if the land is covered with a rooty, grassy turf. The proper course for such land is to break as thin as possible, any time from May on to the end of June. The turf so broken should not be more than two inches thick, and the flatter it can be laid down the better. A roller often does what the skill of the plowman fails to accomplish. After that turf has lain two months it should be backset, two to three inches deeper, and well harrowed. Usually such land does not get all the harrowing it ought to have. From three to six times over the same ground according to the nature of the sod if a harrow is used. The disc harrow cuts the surface sod and is sometimes much more profitable than an ordinary harrow. It may be settled that where lumps of dry turf are found years after, a bad job has been made the first year.

But for a new settler, a few acres of oats and barley and a patch of potatoes and turnips are worth a great deal, and he wants to try for them. For a crop without breaking, land with very small bushes is the best. The roots of those bushes loosen the soil and are not hard to break. Such land should be plowed four to five inches deep, the furrows as narrow as possible, and sown by hand at once. In a season when the land is wet, with a few showers in summer, capital crops can be got this way. The great thing is to begin early. If other jobs are attended to till the land is dry and the seeding late, a poor yield is bound to follow. The wetter the land, if not soaked, and the earlier it is sown, the greater is the proba-



Exterior View of the Home of K. McKenzie.—(Reproduced.)

For New Comers.

A paper with the circulation enjoyed by The Nor'-West Farmer, has on its subscription list readers that began with it 16 years ago and have stayed with it ever since. Others have only come into the country and want hints suited to their circumstances. For their benefit we give a few pointers here. If they have taken hold of a farm in an older settled district they are able to consult with experienced men around them as to the crops to be tried and the treatment to be followed. Such counsel cannot be too highly valued.

But there are others who are going to the front, among people as new to the country as themselves, whose advice if given at all, would be based on conjecture and to that extent unreliable. It is only by familiarity with the experience of beginners in the same field that correct ad-

bility for a good return. The harrowing will take out many of the roots and fall plowing will help to dispose of the rest.

A patch of excellent potatoes can be got in the same way by dropping whole potatoes, size of small hen's eggs, in every fourth furrow. For a basket of early potatoes it will be best to hill, as then the mould can be drawn near the seed sets and the turfs on top. Half a pound of turnip seed, early and late, an ounce of onion seed, and a pound or two of peas can be sown in the same way and give fairly good results.

Everything depends on beginning as early as possible, no matter whether it is grain or roots you are after, and the harrow should be liberally used after the seed is in the ground. Loose earth and open spaces dry up the ground, but the horses' feet and the harrow will put it in the best condition to yield a crop.

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Agricultural Societies and Their Plans.

Each district has its Agricultural Society. Some of them are doing well, others barely existing. Where the people take a live interest in the society and all work together for its success we find a flourishing institution. This is the key to success. In our humble opinion there are too many small shows. Could two or more of these small ones be united and hold shows alternate years, a much larger prize list and, we think, a more successful show would result. We understand that some of the societies are beginning to realize this and that steps have been taken to see if it were possible to unite several into one, holding shows alternately. The Farmer wishes them every success along this line. In other places the bone of contention is with a turf club, which seems to have more snap in it and is acquiring the control of the fair grounds. There is no reason why the two cannot work together. The club can have their spring races and the fall ones in conjunction with the show, if desirable. We do not think, of course, that the race element should predominate at our shows. But if a junction with a turf club would put the society on a better financial foot-

the Winnipeg Exhibition, and open to all the Agricultural Societies in the province and Territories. An exhibit from this society also won first place at Regina in 1895. It was also at this society's show that the wheat of Wm. McDonald, of the Laggan Farm, was first shown, and which afterwards, at the Colonial and Indian Exposition, was placed first, thus beating the world, one might say. This society is fortunate in that it has no debts and also in its president, Wm. Stephen, who appears to be the right man in the right place and who has held the position for nine years. The secretary is A. G. McDougall, who has held the position since its inception.

Birtle.

The Birtle Agricultural Society is an old one, having been organized over 18 years ago, when Birtle was a well known centre in early days. It has held on the even tenor of its ways ever since, but for some years back it has not been in a flourishing condition. A determined effort was made last year to remedy this state of affairs and with pleasure we report that this resulted in a decided improvement. The merchants and others of the town came to the aid of the directors in a very liberal way by giving cash donations, etc., thus



P. McDonald. J. Elder. J. Wells. W. J. Gyles. Major Hosmer.
J. Douglas. J. Robins. A. G. McDougall. W. Stephen. W. M. Price.
Sec'y-Treas. President.

Directors of Virden Agricultural Society.

ing and enable them to hold a better show, it would be worth considering.

Virden.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle some of the doings of the County of Dennis Agricultural Society. Its history dates back to 1884, when it was organized and held its first exhibition. Since its inception it has held a successful show each year, and what is more encouraging, there has been a steady growth in the exhibits, both in quality and quantity. In fact, each succeeding year has seen it better patronized than the last. It is claimed that the shows of 1897 and 1898 were the best in the province outside of Winnipeg and Brandon. This is claiming a good deal, but when we remember that the people of the county stand loyally together in supporting their show it is easily understood. The members of the society take great pride in the fact that the annual exhibit made by them has won first place in the inter-provincial prize for a collective exhibit of grain and grass seeds at

enabling the directors to devote a larger amount than usual to the reduction of the mortgage on the building. Owing to the wet weather and late harvest last year's show was not so well attended as usual. The show of stock was small, but the display inside the building of roots and garden produce well sustained the reputation that Birtle has through Northwestern Manitoba. The directors are now making plans for a more successful show, if possible, this year. The president is Wm. Huggins, Wattsview, and the secretary-treasurer, J. B. Hodgson.

Crystal City.

The Mountain Agricultural Society, No. 1, was organized nearly 20 years ago, having held 19 successful exhibitions. The society has grown steadily since it was started, and last year the entries numbered 1437, with prize money amounting to \$682, apportioned as follows: stock, \$423; field, garden and dairy produce, \$136; manufactures, fine arts and ladies'



Dr. Riddell,
Crystal City, Pres. Mountain
Agricultural Society No. 1.

work, \$123. Last year's show was a very successful one and the society has a balance on hand of \$200 with which to begin this year's show. The exhibition has been held at Clearwater and Crystal City alternately. But the Hon. Thos. Greenway has offered a permanent site of 10 acres for exhibition grounds at Crystal City. It is proposed to fence this and erect suitable buildings on it in time for the 20th annual show this year. Premier Greenway's herd is always a great attraction and as his Prairie Home Stock Farm is only a mile away, it will afford all visitors to the show an excellent opportunity of seeing the entire stock and buildings of this famous farm. The directors anticipate a more successful show this year than any of the past. Competition in the stock classes is becoming keener every year as more pure bred stock comes into the country and as farmers learn how to take better care of them. Dr. Riddell, Crystal City, is the worthy president of the society and W. Cranston, Clearwater, its able secretary-treasurer.



W. Cranston,
Sec'y-Treas. Mountain Ag.
Society No. 1, Clearwater.

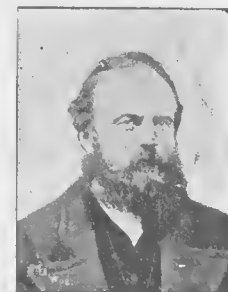
Morris.

The history of this society is a good one. It was organized some twelve years ago, and since its inception has always been in excellent financial condition. During this time the average prize money paid was \$450. Not content with building up a good annual show the directors have during this time brought three pure bred bulls at a cost of \$350, and as a result of this many good grades may now be seen. The



Jas. Lewis,
Pres. Morris Agricultural
Society.

directorate is always composed of five English and five French speaking men, who have worked together very harmoniously. Last year's show was a good one, though held somewhat earlier than usual, and a nice balance is ready for this year's show. The president is Jas. Lewis and the secretary A. Beaubien, St. Jean Baptiste.



Aime Beaubien,
Sec.-Treas. Morris Ag. Soc.

Cypress River.

The Cypress River Agricultural Society was organized about three years ago. Owing to its being situated on the corner of four municipalities, the society suffers in that it only receives a municipal grant of \$25 a year. Despite this drawback, the directors are bound to make it a success. So far three exhibitions have been held, each better than the last. The exhibition of 1898 was a good one, that The Farmer knows from having visited it. The entries were much larger than in any previous year. Not only were they larger, but the quality of that shown, particularly along the line of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, in which the farmers of the district are taking much greater interest than formerly, was much superior to that of other years. Notwithstanding the drawbacks the society has to contend with, their prize list is a good one and compares very favorably with other societies. The membership is large and the financial standing is equally good. If the energetic measures, that have been followed since its inception, are continued in the future there is no reason why this society should not yet be a great success.

**Jas. Connon,**

President Cypress River Ag. Soc., Cypress River, Man.

**Jas. McDole,**

Sec'y.-Treas. Cypress River Agricultural Society.

Boissevain.

No one thing has done more to hinder the development of many of our agricultural societies than a heavy debt. A growing society thinks it needs grounds and a suitable building, but to obtain these the society goes in debt, and in many cases this debt has hung like a millstone round the neck of the society, effectually barring progress and causing many a member to lose his enthusiasm. Boissevain has been no exception to this experience. Organized some years ago, commodious grounds were purchased and a building erected that has been a heavy tax on their funds, and prevented the necessary improvements to the grounds. However, things are taking a turn for the better and the directors soon hope to be clear of debt. At the last annual meeting it was decided to hold the annual fair in the summer instead of the fall, to see if this would be the means of rousing any more interest and enthusiasm in the show. Though there are a good many good farmers around Boissevain, the great majority of them

**Duncan McCuaig,**

President Turtle Mountain Ag. Society, Boissevain.

are more interested in wheat raising than in stock raising. This puts a show to some disadvantage, but good stock is coming in gradually. Poultry is making a rapid increase and quite a few pure bred fowl are being introduced. Turtle Mountain fair will be held this year on July 27 and 28. Charles Brown, one of the earliest settlers in the district and a good horse-breeder is president of the society, while D. McCuaig is the secretary-treasurer.

Souris.

The Glenwood Agricultural Society was organized in 1884.

**W. A. Dolmage,**

Pres. Glenwood Agricultural Society, Souris.

able to pay 65c. on the dollar. The next year, however, saw all their debts paid off and the last two years' shows have shown a comfortable balance on the right side, after paying all prizes and accounts. The society has now a membership of 125 and last year had 1300 entries. The number of entries in all classes—horses, cattle, sheep, swine, vegetables and dairy products—are increasing rapidly. Poultry is also showing a remarkable increase.

This all shows that the farmers are taking more interest in the show and that they are also looking for and getting better stock. This is as it should be. There are a number of good stockmen around Souris and this should be a splendid centre for a stock show. Nothing impresses one of the capabilities of a district so much as a fine display of stock at the local show. It not only impresses visitors from a distance, but it also has a beneficial influence on the people of the district, by letting them see what is really being done by their neighbors. It increases their pride in the district and stimulates them to keep better stock. W. A. Dolmage has been president of the society for three years in succession, succeeding his father-in-law, Capt. Wood, who had been the worthy president for five years. Robt. J. Crisp has been the active, energetic secretary and treasurer of the society for eight years and has had much to do with the success of the annual show. He succeeded T. H. Patrick, who had been the sec.-treas. since the organization of the society.

**Robt. J. Crisp,**

Sec'y.-Treas. Glenwood Ag. Society, Souris.

Dauphin.

One of the newest of our Agricultural Societies is to be found at Dauphin. Owing to the rapid settlement of that section of the province a fine society will

soon be built up here. Since its inception the society has made steady growth. Last year, a bad day for the show set them back somewhat, still the financial balance was on the right side, there being a substantial balance to begin this year's work with. The number and quality of the exhibits are increasing rapidly, keeping pace with the rapid

**D. Hamilton,**

Late President Dauphin Ag. Society, Glenlyon, Man.

**D. Cameron,**

Acting Sec.-Treas. Dauphin Ag. Society, Glenlyon.

sec.-treas., Glenlyon.

Killarney.

The Agricultural Society at Killarney was organized in 1887, and is therefore now in its 12th year. The history of this society is much like that of many others; through various ups and downs it has nevertheless gained steadily until now it is on a firm financial basis and holds a successful show each year. Last year the society paid in prizes almost \$1100. This means a good show. For the first time a summer show was held last year, and so successful was it, that it is proposed to hold another in 1899. The society own their own land, 12 acres in extent. On it are the necessary buildings suitable for holding a successful show. H. A. Wallis was the secretary-treasurer of the society for a number of years.

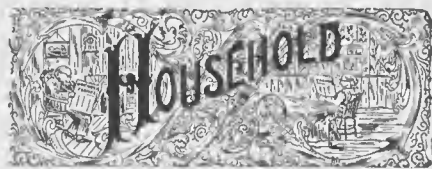
**H. A. Wallis,**

Sec'y.-Treas. Killarney Ag. Society, Killarney.

Summer Shows.

Innisfail (spring show)—May 12.
Portage la Prairie—July 5 to 7.
Oak Lake—July 7.
Winnipeg—July 10-15.
Brandon—July 18-21.
Virden—July 25-26.
Regina—July 25-26.
Turtle Mountain, Boissevain—July 27-28.
Minnedosa—August 2.
Central Assiniboia, Qu'Appelle—Aug. 2-3.
Carberry—Aug. 3-4.
Neepawa—Aug. 8-10.
Manitou—Aug. 9-10.

Will secretaries of other shows intending to hold a summer fair, please notify us of the dates decided upon.



Savin' Mother.

A farmer sat in his easy chair,
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare:
His face was ruddy and full and fair.
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book.
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuit and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Deftly, sweetly, silently.
Tired and weary and weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint,
Content, all selfish bliss above,
In the patient ministry of love.

At last between the clouds of smoke,
That wreathed his lips, the husband
spoke :

"There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay

And if there should come a rainy day,
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm boun' to say,

T' have sumptin' put by. For folks must die,

An' there's funeral bills, and gravestuns to buy,

Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh.
Besides, there's Edward, and Dick, and Joe

To be provided for when they go.
So 'f I was you I'll tell what I'd du ;
I'd be savin' of wood'sever I could ;
Extra fire don't du any good ;
I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while ;
I'd be rather sparin' of coffee an' tea,
For sugar is high.

And all to buy,

And cider is good enough for me.

I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es,

And look out sharp how the money goes,

Extry trimmin'

'S the bane of women.

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey,

And eggs is as good, nigh about, 's the money.

And as to the carpet you wanted new,
I guess we can make the old one du ;

And as for the washer an' sewin' machine,

Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean,

You'd better get rid of them slick an' clean.

Whát du they know about women's work?
Du they calkilate women was born to shirk ?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in a corner in a row.

They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro ;

They saw that her form was bent and thin,

Her temples grey and her cheeks sunk in ;
They saw the quiver of lip and chin ;

And then with a warmth he could not smother,

Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother :

"You talk of savin' wood and ile,
An' tea, an' sugar, all the while,

But you never talk of savin' mother."

On the shelf over the cooking table,
keep a covered box, or can, of seasoning salt, made by mixing thoroughly two parts of salt with one of pepper. Use this whenever salt and pepper are called for. It saves time.

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Making Work Easier.

By Mayflower.

As spring seems to have arrived at last, and with it a realization of the toil and heat to be endured before another winter, perhaps a few suggestions for making work easier will be acceptable. I have lived for many years on a farm, and always with a large family, so my hints will at least have the merit of being the result of experience, and not mere theories.

In the first place, do not attempt to do more than your strength will allow. I know from experience that a nerve-and-body tired woman is almost always a "nagging" one, and especially is she impatient with children. Is it not infinitely better that the stove should be unpolished during the entire summer, than that one unjustly impatient word should be spoken to the children? The former they will not notice, but the latter may rankle 'n their minds for days; and, if frequently repeated, perhaps will never be forgotten. Understand me, I am far from advocating careless housekeeping; but many women have the idea that certain things must be done on certain days, and especially that Saturday must be "cleaning-up" day. The result is usually a headache, and a general worn-out feeling on Sunday, which makes it a day to be dreaded by every member of the household.

If at all possible, the house should be thoroughly cleaned once a year. The autumn is the proper time to do this, because our houses are so tightly closed during the winter, that they should be clean; but, owing to the extra work of thrashing and preparing for winter, it is almost impossible to do it then, so it must be done in the spring. Clean one room at a time and finish it, even to putting up the window-curtains, before you commence another. If you leave some little thing undone, thinking you can do it "any time," it will likely remain undone. as a house-keeper's "any times" are usually few. If the house is cleaned all through in the spring you will have the satisfaction of knowing that, even if neglected for two or three weeks in the hot weather, it cannot get very bad.

When you come to that point where you feel that "another straw" would "break the camel's back," stop. If you are a mother (and I am supposing in this article that you are), you have no right to break down your health and perhaps actually kill yourself, working. Remember there are others who can look after the physical comfort of your family, but only a mother can properly care for their mental and moral welfare. Do you wish to be remembered by your children, when they leave the home, as a mere household drudge, always too hurried and too tired to share their joys or sorrows? Make companions of your children, and you will never regret it, even though your neighbors do not consider you a model housekeeper. How many mothers there are who "haven't time" to caress any but the youngest child, and thereby

miss the chief joys of motherhood. Enjoy your children while they are young, for they grow up only too quickly.

Do no unnecessary work in warm weather. Fold sheets, towels, pillow-cases, and anything else you can, off the line, so they will need no ironing. Make your children's underclothes of black sateen. It does not require so much "doing up" as white cotton and looks neater than flannel. Sit down at your work whenever possible. Have a large pan for draining dishes, and when you have it full, sit down while wiping them; also sit down while peeling potatoes and cleaning lamps. I know there are many housekeepers who object to this way of working, as looking lazy, but I consider it every woman's duty to do her work in the easiest possible way, consistent with good results.



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A good thing on a hot day is a warm sponge-bath. Have the water quite warm and dry lightly, with as little friction as possible. It will not occupy more than twenty minutes, and you will be surprised at the refreshed feeling, especially if you can put on fresh clothes. Endeavor to have two pairs of comfortable shoes, with light uppers and soles not too thin, and when your feet are aching, change your shoes. Sore, burning feet are very frequent in warm weather, but a change of shoes occasionally will do much to relieve them.

There are many more suggestions I should like to offer, but this paper is already too lengthy, so will perhaps offer them at some future time.

The Home Life.

By Mignonette, Innisfail, Alta.

I was pleased to read the essay by "A Daughter of Heth," in answer to "Squaw," and would like to have a short chat, too. We all love the home life, with its fulness of comfort and peace; the place of all others where we feel we can have perfect relaxation and freedom from care. Then why should the home be spoilt by a strict routine of work and extreme tidiness? There is a certain amount of work which must be done and which no true housekeeper would neglect, but I do not

enjoyment they could not obtain there, owing to the all-prevailing "cleanliness." Do not think that I am advocating dirt and disorder, that is far from my intention; but there is an inclination on the part of some women to carry cleanliness to excess, and such women, as a rule, are far from being agreeable or interesting companions.

Make the home as attractive as possible and the children will always find it the dearest and best place in all the world. Some may think it hard to make a prairie home attractive and pretty, but it can be easily done by a little planning, and there are many practical ideas to be found by looking through any of our monthly or weekly papers.

Flowers are nice in the home; never banish them because of the "litter" they make. God made the beautiful flowers for our enjoyment, so ought we then to slight them? Suppose there were no flowers! What a lonely world this would be without their dear faces peeping out from among the grass and without the sweet perfume of flowers in the home.

It is love and companionship which makes the true home. The work is a necessity in so far as it helps and holds the home together, but the home was never made for work. And, after all, what is the work compared with the gentle influence of a kind, genial disposition? The loving words and actions you have freely given will be fresh in the mind and will bring the warmth of gratitude



believe in a housewife being a drudge, with no thought outside the home and no time left by the tyrant work with which to enjoy nature and books. I think in that case life would not be worth living.

Most men I have known prefer a house to be not too painfully tidy. There is a happy medium. They feel far more comfortable when they can move around the house without fear of disarranging things and bringing down on their poor heads some such qualifying title as "clumsy." And then, a man likes to know that, when his work is done for the day and the supper is over, his wife will not be too tired to spend the evening in pleasant and interesting conversation with the family.

I think the home would not be a perfect one without books and papers, and plenty of them. Good books can be bought so cheaply now, and their elevating and educational power is so great that no home can afford to be without them.

The home furnishings should be as pretty as hands can make them, taste arrange, or purse allow. Every woman has her own taste to consult on this subject, but, in the home of a farmer's wife, they should not be expensive or elaborate. Simple, quiet, homely comforts, not too nice for the children to be able to run around the house, and enjoy their young lives. They are children only once, so let them strive to make their childhood happy, and then, when they are older, they will not be so inclined to wander away from the home nest in search of the comfort, peace and

to the heart of the recipient long after your housework has been forgotten. I would here quote words from an apter pen than mine—

"And still beyond our household duties reaching,

Stretch forth a helping hand;
So many stand in need of loving comfort
All over this wide land."

Ruskin says "The true home is a place of peace," and "Wherever a true wife comes, there home is always round her. The stars only may be over her head; the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her foot; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman, it stretches far round her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless." Another poet says—

"Oh! what is home? That sweet companionship

Of life the better part;
The happy smile of welcome on the lip
Upspringing from the heart.

It is the eager clasp of kindly hands,
The long remembered tone,
The ready sympathy which understands
All feelingly its own."

A little sweet oil and jet-black ink mixed and applied to the worn spots on the fingers of black kid gloves will greatly improve them.

I Doubt It.

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,

With no one to gossip about it,
Do you pray for endurance to let them alone?

Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.
When a sly little hand you're permitted to seize,

With a velvety softness about it,
Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze?

Well, maybe you can—but I doubt it.
When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,

With a wonderful plumpness about it,
Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm?

Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.
And if by these tricks you should capture a heart,

With a womanly sweetness about it?
Will you guard it and keep it and act the good part?

Well, maybe you will—but I doubt it.

House Cleaning.

The season is here when the "broom brigades" are out in full force and make attacks on our peaceful homes. Cleaning house is an essential operation, but it should not be made a nuisance, nor should everybody be made uncomfortable and things in generable disagreeable while the operation lasts. If the work is undertaken in a systematic way, very little, if any, discomfort need be occasioned any one. Do one room at a time. One room a day will not make such hard work as if the whole house is attempted at once, and no one need be utterly 'ried out. If the workers are tired or cannot go on day after day, one room at a time, a few days apart, will soon clean the house and occasion much less disturbance than it too frequently makes.

One good housekeeper always begins with the garret to clean house. Having this ready, winter necessities can be cleaned and stored here for the summer. This relieves the lower rooms. The cellar should be cleaned before the rooms above it are touched. Remove all the worthless stuff that has accumulated and all vegetable matter that is likely to decay. Then be liberal in your use of whitewash. It not only makes the cellar look fresh and clean, but it purifies the whole place.

Now having garret and cellar in order, take one room at a time. Clean thoroughly each piece of furniture and remove from the room, then lift the carpet or matting. Sweep then with warm water made sudsy with some mild soap, or with pear-line wash the woodwork. If you have been keeping your worn-out wrappers, underwear, etc., in the rag bag, dedicated to such use, you will find now your chance to use them. Standing on a secure step-ladder, wipe the walls and ceiling with clean rags. Unless the paper is badly soiled this will freshen it greatly. When this is done and the floor is cleaned, replace the well-beaten carpet or cleaned matting, and restore the furniture to its place.

The burden will be made much lighter if the articles needed are all provided before beginning. A new broom, good soap, powdered borax, and above all, plenty of good, clean cloths, will enable one to accomplish more in less time. A good chamois and sponge will make window cleaning a much easier task.

Plan and study the work, so as to get through it easily. By cleaning one room at a time the housekeeper need not have the house in confusion for any great length of time, and, better, she need not overdo herself in work.

A Hot Time in the Old Mill.

Dear Bill, Old Pard—I told you in my last letter 'bout paw a-buyin' a gris' mill here. I heard some of the smart clecks down at the grocery tellin' that he got sucked in pretty bad, but maw says he's always gettin' skinned out of his eye teeth, and that's no joke. But you can bet your boots its a great place to have fun in all the samey.

The boss miller is an old codger by the name of Soper, an' what he says goes in the mill. Paw an' him had three or four fights before they got to understand one another, but paw never believes in holdin' a grudge. He believes in fightin' an' then shakin' hands an' makin' up. An' maw says he's an orful good miller or paw would fire him. He's got an ornery old dog what he thinks is the smartest animal ever was. I guess he don't feed him much at home, for he's all the time lickin' the grease off the floor. An' if he's right hungry he'll eat cornmeal as fast as they can grind it. An' whenever he can find the balls of dough the old feller mixes up, he jest more than swallows them down.

The other day I spied him lickin' up some grease, so I got a stick an' put his tail on a wheel, an' it got under the band. Whew! Bill, but the tail wagged the dog that time. How he did kiya!

The old miller came a-runnin' to see what was the matter. I told him the band was comin' off an' the dog was tryin' to hold it on with his tail an' got caught.

I wish you had been here last week, Bill. You would have bu'st your sides a-laffin'. There's a tumblin' rod that comes up through the floor an' drives the machinery upstairs. I got a rope an' coaxed the dog up to me an' I tied one end round him an' the other end to the tumblin' rod an' let her go galliger. When the rope begin to pull the old dog he begin to growl an' to dig his claws in the floor a-tryin' to git away. There was a farmer's dog in the mill an' I guess he thought the miller's dog was a-darin' him to fight, so he pitched into him. Say, Bill, it was better'n that circus we went to las' summer. Both dogs got snarled up in the rope, an' grashus Peter! how they did growl an' fight! all the time a-swingin' round an' round. The old miller was up stairs, but he herd the racket an' came flyin' down just a-litten' the high places. Paw he came a-bu'stin' out of the office. The old miller grabbed up a bar'l stave an' lammed away at the strange dog an' hit paw on the head. Paw he got mad an' sailed into the miller, and they fit all over the mill floor. There was a door opened out on the mill race, an' dog my cunts, Bill, if they didn't both fall out into the race. While I was goin' to get a boat to rescue 'em, the hands hauled 'em out with rakes.

'Bout this time I remembered there was a feller a-wantin' for me to come an' spend a few days with him, an' I thought this was a good time to go. For you know, Bill, as we uster to see in our copy-books at school, Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

One of the mill hands told me they had to shut the mill down to get the dogs loose. The old miller an' the farmer came near havin' a fight over 'em.

Paw says I can learn the trade when I have finished my education, which will be in about three months. It's dead easy. Al you have to do is to turn a wheel here, an' another one there an' smooth out the flour with a little paddle an' pick out the bugs in it, all the time lookin' as important as the leader of a brass band. There's a feller here now a-learnin' the trade. His first name is Paul, an' he thinks he's the hull thing. He's one of them kind of fellers what parts his hair in the middle,

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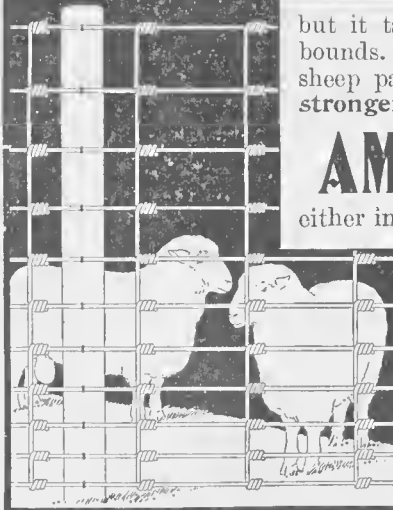
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an' on Sundays comes out all togged up in a Prince Albert coat, ice cream pants an' toothpick shoes. He belongs to the Bible class an' thinks all the girls in town is dead gone on him. But two or three of 'em ain't so bad as they were.

One day he told me that several of his young lady friends was a-comin' down to see the mill, and he wanted me to kinder watch out an' see that everything went all right while he was a-showin' them round. He'd snubbed me every chance he got, an' I was just a-layin' for a chance to show him that he needed fixin'. There was a belt that uster come off, an' when it did, it made the old miller an' the other fellers in the mill fly around like hornets when you poke a stick in their nest.

Well, Bill, I waited till they was upstairs an' the old miller was in the office a-pullin' out dough balls with paw. When the belt came off I got in a reserved seat and waited for the performance to begin. Everything was all hunkadory for about ten minutes, but bimeby the dust begin to just more 'n pour out of the pipes an' machines an' down the stairs. Pretty soon a cloud of dust rolled into the office an' paw an' the old miller came a-tarin' out like two old bumble bees. An', Bill, you can bet your boots there was a hot time in the old mill for a while.

The miller began to cuss an' holler for Paul, an' he had to skin out an' leave the young ladies. My! how him an' the old miller did work and sweat! an' the flour stuck to 'em an' they was all covered with dough. The young ladies could hardly believe that was Paul who run past them several times an' never stopt to speak, an' who looked so awful common. All the time the old miller and the other fellers was a-swearin' like pirates, I guess they was horrified for they turned up their noses and waled out of the mill. Dear Paul didn't even get a chance to

weigh 'em or brush the dust off of 'em. They was awful cool to him for a long time after that. Revenge is sweet!

From your old pard,—Sam.—From the Northwestern Miller.

The Way to Fold a Coat.

To fold a man's coat, lay it out perfectly flat with the wrong side down; the sleeve should be spread out smoothly, and then folded back to the elbow until each end of the sleeve is even with the collar. Fold the reverse back and then double the coat over, folding it directly in the centre seam and smoothing it out carefully so that there may be no wrinkles. The coat is then ready to place in the trunk or on the closet shelf. Unless space is limited, do not turn up the tails when folding a coat. May Ladies' Home Journal.

They talk about a woman's sphere

As though it had a limit.

There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper "yes" or "no,"
There's not a life, a death, a birth,
There's not a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.

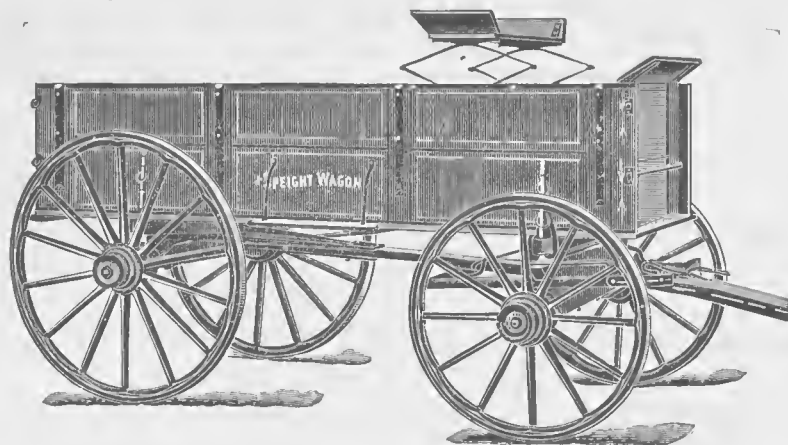
Many a good piece of floor oil cloth and linoleum has been ruined in a short time by using sal soda, lye or other strong chemicals in cleaning it. This work is very easily and quickly done by dissolving a little borax in warm water and adding a very little soap. Rinse with clear water and wipe dry. Painted woodwork should be cleaned in the same way; in fact, borax is so useful as a cleaning agent and so inexpensive that no housekeeper can afford to be without it.

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A Psalm of Single Blessedness.

The daily newspapers have recently had something to say about the scarcity of women in this western country and particularly in the mining centres. Young women desirous of entering the matrimonial state should take Horace Greely's advice and "go west." If all of the young men are of the same mind as the Glenboro one, who penned the following lines, there should be no trouble about them getting husbands:—

Tell me not in mournful jumbles
 Matrimony does not pay?
 For the man's "non compos mentis"
 Who would such absurd things say.

Life is real, but batching's more so,
 Single blessedness a lie,
 Those who've tried it find it so,
 And it's curse we'll hence defy.

Not enjoyment, but all sorrow,
 Is our daily end and way;
 For the hard tack of to-morrow
 Will but duplicate to-day.

Time is long and joys are fleeting,
 And our hearts cease to be brave,
 But like muffled drums are beating
 Funeral marches to our grave.

In this world's great field of women,
 In the bivouac of life,
 Sure! Oh, sure there is for all men,
 Choice enough to find a wife.

Trust no dreams, however pleasant,
 Of a better time ahead!
 Act—act in the living present,
 Get a wife to bake your bread.

Lives of other men remind us
 We can make our lives sublime,
 By better cooking, leave behind us
 Remnants of a better time.

Then our foot-prints, which another
 Sailing o'er life's dreary main,
 Some dyspeptic, forlorn brother,
 Seeing, may take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
 With a soul nerved for the strife,
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 "Ne plus ultra" for a wife.

A good washing soap may be made from the following recipe, the ingredients costing \$1 for fifty pounds. Ten pounds of hard soap cut into small pieces, four ounces of borax, three ounces of sulphate of soda; dissolve in five gallons of soft water. When dissolved, let it cool, and then put into a wooden firkin or tub. This will make fifty pounds of thick soap and one pound will do a large washing. The soap may be dissolved in hot water and used as soft soap; and it will be much less trouble than the usual soft soap making.

Recipes.

Baker's Ginger Cake.—One cup molasses, two eggs, one teaspoonful ginger, a little cinnamon, one cup thick sour cream, and one teaspoonful soda. Very nice.

Dressing for Lettuce or Cabbage.—One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, salt, pepper, two heaping teaspoons of mustard, one tablespoon corn starch, one cup milk, one-half cup vinegar. Put in after the dressing is cooked.

Steamed Graham Pudding.—Two cups graham flour, one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoon of salt. Mix molasses and soda together. Steam two hours. Add one cup of raisins if desired.

Brown Bread.—One cup of corn meal, one cup of flour, one cup of water, one-half cup of molasses, two-thirds teaspoonful of soda. Steam one and one-half hours, then bake in the oven 15 minutes. One cup of raisins may be added. I bake in baking powder can. This is very nice.

Corn Pudding.—Two cups sweet milk, three well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one pint can of corn. Strain off liquid, chop corn fine and add to milk and eggs. Season with salt and pepper, bake one-half hour and send to table hot in dish in which it was cooked.

Dried Apple Fruit Cake.—Soak two cups domestic dried apples over night in warm water, drain and chop in the morning, then boil for half an hour in two cups molasses, add two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup milk, three-quarters cup butter, two cups raisins, after seeding, one teaspoon cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, three cups flour, one and one-half teaspoons soda.

Bean Soup.—One pint of beans that have been soaked in cold water over night, two quarts cold water, small slice of ham, one small onion stuck with cloves, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoon of pepper and one of mustard, pinch of cayenne. Boil slowly all day. As water boils away more should be added to keep quantity the same. When done strain through colander, return to kettle, bring to a boil. Thicken with a little flour, stirred in cold water, bring again to a boil and serve at once.

Fruit Cake.—One cup sweet milk, half cup water and fill the cup with milk, two and half cups sugar creamed with one and half cups butter, eight eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, eight cups flour, two whole nutmegs, grated, one teaspoon cloves, one of cinnamon, three teaspoons vanilla, four teaspoons baking

powder. Stem the raisins, wash well by pouring boiling water over them and let stand till cool, then squeeze and put on a plate and let stand two days to dry. Currants should be thoroughly washed and dried also.

Beefsteak is most tasty and tender cooked as follows: Take a pound and a half of steak. Beat it with a rolling pin and lard it with bacon. Cover the steak with chopped onion; season it with pepper and salt and roll it over. Tie it securely round with thread, and put into a stewpan, with a closely-fitting lid. Before putting on the cover add a little bit of butter and some gravy, and let the steak gently steam in this for a couple of hours. Give the stewpan an occasional shake to prevent the meat from burning. Send the meat to the table with the gravy and a few small carrots.

Salmon Pudding.—Mince one can of salmon, saving liquor for sauce. Put in four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cup of fine bread crumbs, pepper and salt, and three well-beaten eggs. Put in buttered mold, set in pan of hot water, cover and steam in oven for one hour, filling pan with boiling water as it evaporates. Set mold in cold water a minute and turn out upon flat dish for the table. When the pudding is three-quarters done, heat a cup of milk in double boiler, thicken with tablespoonful of corn starch, mixed smooth in a little cold water; add a spoonful of butter and the salmon liquor. When this is again at boiling point, season to taste and pour upon 3 beaten eggs, and stir. When the pudding is on the dish squeeze half a lemon into the sauce, stir once and pour over the pudding. Serve at once.

Never boil chocolate in your coffee pot, as it would be likely to impart to the coffee an unpleasant flavor.

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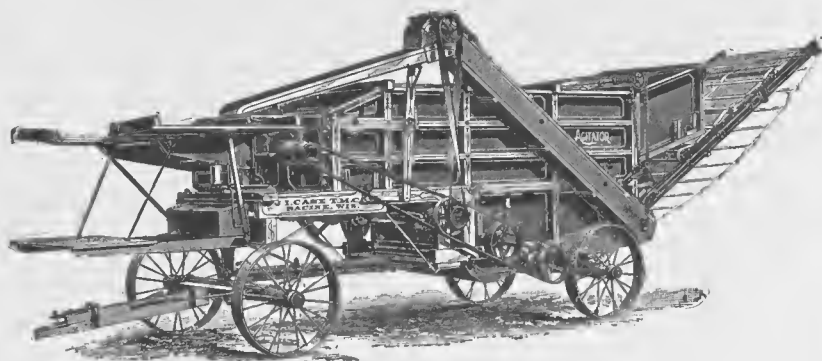
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Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry as to how we are satisfied with the "Case" Separator, purchased from you last fall, can say without hesitation the machine has given us entire satisfaction. We ran it the past season under all conditions of threshing, and it far exceeded our expectations, doing good work, running much lighter than any machine we have had, and we believe in every case has satisfied those whom we threshed for.

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Yours truly,

(Copy.)

W. MCKEE.

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How to Freshen Old Furniture.

As the best of furniture will grow dusty and shabby in appearance, careful housekeepers are constantly fighting the approach of age and dirt from their household goods in the way of chairs and tables. Oak wainscoting and furniture are likely in time to assume a greasy appearance, which should be removed during the annual house cleaning by washing it in warm beer. To give it a handsome gloss brush it over with a mixture of two quarts of beer, boiled with a tablespoonful of sugar and a piece of beeswax as large as a walnut; when dry, polish with a chamois leather or flannel. If oak or walnut articles are infected with a tiny insect that bores holes until the wood crumbles into a fine powder, stop its wild career by saturating the wood with creosote, and do not allow it to dry for several days.

If furniture is very dirty it should be washed in water and vinegar of equal parts—using a flannel rag, and then, after perfect drying, rubbing it with a clean flannel and a little linseed oil before using any liquid or cream polish.

If a table bears the tell-tale mark left by a hot plate, rub it well with lamp oil and flannel, finishing off with a clean cloth slightly wet with spirits of wine. A notable housewife restores the original polish, when it has been removed with a warm dish, with linseed oil, rubbed in with a piece of linen, changing the linen until the table top is perfectly dry. White spots are removed by rubbing them with a piece of flannel and turpentine, repeating the application if necessary, and in any case rubbing with a good will until patience and strength are alike exhausted.

Hot Milk.

But few people seem to know the value of this simple article, which may be had in abundance in every farm home. If one comes in at noon tired and worn-out and half-sick, he can not do a better thing than to take a cup of hot milk and lie down and rest for a few moments before he takes his regular meal. If the housewife finds herself tired and weary as the time to prepare the evening meal draws nigh, a cup of hot milk and a few moments' rest will do wonders, says an exchange. If one feels nervous and used up at night, a cup of hot milk taken just before retiring will many times secure a night of rest and sound sleep, which other-

wise would have been one of wakefulness and tossing.

If on arising in the morning one feels faint and debilitated, as is often the case with those who are troubled with a weak stomach, a cup of hot milk taken as soon as dressed, or if very weak, before one gets out of bed, will impart a strength and vigor which will be a surprise to those who have never tried it. If one is about to engage in something which is likely to tax his strength to the utmost, and he feels the need of a stimulant to brace him up for the trying ordeal, a cup of hot milk will be found equally as helpful as the alcoholic stimulants which are frequently resorted to on such occasions and there will be no depressing after effects, or any possibility of fastening upon one an injurious habit.

If the stomach is filled with gas and the breathing irregular and labored, a cup of hot milk will relieve the distressing symptoms in a few moments. In all cases the milk should be perfectly sweet and without a hint of any kind of a taint. It should be heated until it is just ready to boil, and be taken at once, just as hot as one can sip it, a teaspoonful at a time.

One should never drink a glass of milk down at one or two swallows, as many do. It should be taken a small quantity at a time, and we firmly believe that it would be a good plan to adopt the rule never to drink any milk that had not first been raised to the boiling point. The writer would about as soon think of ordering a glass filled out of the swill pail as a glass of milk at a hotel or a restaurant. We may say in conclusion that the above remarks are not founded upon hasty theory, but are the result of practical experience and careful thought on the subject.

The Farm Boy Ahead.

In every avenue of life where thrift, capacity and energy are required, the man who pushes to the front is the son of a farmer. He has the intellect and push to "get there." There is a kind of broad intellect, of the all-round sort, running through all his life. He has a constitution that enables him to endure hard labor. It is a notable fact that in all of our colleges the very best students are the boys from the farms. In the workshops, in the halls of legislation, at the bar, in the forum, in the pulpit, ninety-nine hundredths of the men who stand upon the summit were once boys on the farm. They went bare-footed, wore patched clothes and worked for their bread. Less

than one-half of the people of this nation live in the country, and feed themselves, and the other half, too. Where are our city lads in the race for life? Fooling, curling their hair and polishing their shoes while our rough country boys are plunging along, bare-footed, up the road of honor and fame. With a few dollars in his pocket, a few books under his arm, and his valise in the other, he starts to school. Dusty and tired, he is almost begrudged a cup of cold water by some wealthy millionaire in the city suburbs, but some day, in the by and by, that same millionaire will be voting for him for office or some other high position of honor. We may well ask in astonishment: Where did that boy get his noble purpose and unfaltering courage? They were born in him, on the farm. They were woven into his fibre by years of hard toil and self-denials on the old country homestead, where the very warp and woof of his young life developed energy and character for future possibilities. Hurrah for the farmer's boy.

Hints.

Ink stains, if wet with sweet milk, will readily disappear.

Try a little oil on the hinges to stop a door's creaking.

Vaseline is said to be better than oil for keeping patent leather soft.

In taking butter or lard from the crock be careful to take it off around the top, leaving a smooth surface. When it is cut deep the air penetrates through to the detriment of the rest of the contents.

To save time one can mix a quantity of flour and lard together in fine grains and put away for future use, in making pie crust. It will keep for weeks and one need add only the amount of water required at one time. It is very convenient, especially when one is hurried.

When salt pork needs to be freshened for frying, a little cider vinegar added to the water, assists the operation and renders the meat more tender. Canned lobster and salmon should always be rinsed in vinegar as soon as opened, the vinegar serving to neutralize the flavor of the tin, and to freshen and brighten the meat.

German washerwomen dissolve two pounds of soap in three gallons of water and add a tablespoonful of turpentine and three tablespoonfuls of ammonia. In this they soak the clothes for four hours with the tub closed as tightly as possible. The effect is extraordinary in labor saving and has no bad effect on the goods.